

ARMY NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXX.—NUMBER 28.
WHOLE NUMBER 1841.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.



MAGNOLIA METAL.

IN USE BY

Eight Leading Governments.

BEST ANTI-FRICTION METAL FOR

Steamship, Railroad, Dynamo, Rolling-Mill, High-Speed Engine, Saw-Mill, Cotton-Mill, Paper-Mill, and all Machinery Bearings.

MAGNOLIA ANTI-FRICTION METAL CO.

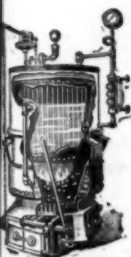
—OWNERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

4 Cortlandt Street, New York.
London Office, 75 Queen Victoria Street. Chicago Office, 41 Trader's Building.

THE
BETHLEHEM
IRON COMPANY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNA.,
HOLLOW STEEL SHAFTING,
GUN AND OTHER FORGINGS,
ARMOR PLATE.

SPECIALTY OF EXTRA QUALITY BESSEMER AND OPEN HEARTH.
FLUID COMPRESSED, HYDRAULIC FORGED STEEL, STEEL
RAILS, BILLETS, BLOOMS, SLABS AND MUCK BAR.

New York Office, - - - 80 Broadway.



THE "CORTON" BOILER For STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

SEND FOR GOVERNMENT REFERENCES.

Also see ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 25, May 9, and
July 4, 1891.

CORTON & LIDGERWOOD CO.,
96 Liberty St., New York,
BOSTON. CHICAGO.

THE DRIGGS ORDNANCE CO.

700 14th Street, Washington.

THE DRIGGS-SCHROEDER ORDNANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

24 AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON

Rapid Fire Guns of all calibres. Recoil and non-recoil mounts.

Light Guns for Yachts.

Ammunition of the Highest Grade.

THE
WM. CRAMP & SONS:
SHIP & ENGINE BUILDING
COMPANY:
PHILADELPHIA

Hatfield & Sons, TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,

239 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

MAKING STYLES FOR CIVILIAN DRESS AND CORRECT TASTE IN UNIFORMS:
"LEADERS ARE FEW: FOLLOWERS MANY."

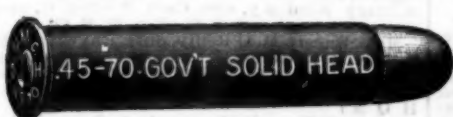
ESTABLISHED 1847. **RIDABOCK & CO.**
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

WHITE LEATHER GLOVES EXTRA FINE QUALITY, PER PAIR \$1.25.

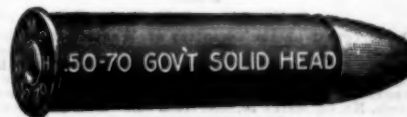
MILITARY AMMUNITION OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,



43 SPANISH



45-70 GOV'T SOLID HEAD



50-70 GOV'T SOLID HEAD

PRIMED SHELLS AND BULLETS,

Paper Shot Shells, Wads, Primers, &c., for all Sporting Arms.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

HOTCHKISS ORDNANCE COMPANY,

702 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; 14 Fountain St. Providence, R. I.

LIGHT ARTILLERY,

AND HOWELL AUTOMOBILE TORPEDOES.

Bennett Building, Nassau, Cor. Fulton St.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 15, H. Q. A., Feb. 24, 1893.

Publishes letter of the First Comptroller, Treasury Department, dated Feb. 7, 1893, in regard to the observance and enforcement of regulations for disbursing officers and other officers and agents of the Government whose accounts are examined and certified by the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

G. O. 16, H. Q. A., March 1, 1893.

By direction of the Secretary of War a board of officers will assemble at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts, at ten o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, March 11, 1893, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of testing and reporting upon such magazine rifles of American invention as may be presented for test to the War Department, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes, approved February 27, 1893.

Detail for the board.

Colonel Elwell S. Otis, 20th Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert H. Hall, 6th Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department.

Major Henry B. Freeman, 16th Infantry.
Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department.
Captain George E. Anderson, 8th Cavalry.
Captain Blunt will act as recorder of the board.

The arms submitted must be of calibre .30 and must use the Frankford Arsenal experimental cartridge.
The Chief of Ordnance will supply such information and offer such facilities to the board in the trials and experiments undertaken as may be necessary to the performance of the duty assigned it.

The arms to be tested must be presented to the board at the Springfield Armory before March 31, 1893, and the board must complete its labor and make its report to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification on or before July 1, 1893.

The board is authorized to adjourn from time to time as may be found necessary, and upon final adjournment the members will return to their proper stations. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
R. WILLIAMS, Adjt.-General.

G. O. 17, H. Q. A., March 2, 1893.

With the approval of the President, the Secretary of War directs that the following be published to the Army for the information and government of all concerned:

1. Discharge by purchase is not an inherent right but a privilege, to be granted entirely in the discretion of the President. Requests for discharge by purchase will not be entertained unless based on valid reasons, which must be fully set forth by the applicants and verified by officers forwarding the applications.

2. General Orders, No. 31, of 1890, are modified by paragraphs 3, General Orders, No. 96, of 1891, and amended by paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, General Orders, No. 32, of 1892, all from this office and further amended to read as follows:

Discharge by purchase shall be confined to the second year and the first half of the third year of the first enlistment. A soldier serving in a second, third, etc., enlistment, but not deriving pecuniary benefit from prior service, and thus receiving pay only as if in a first enlistment, is not debarred from applying for discharge by purchase.

An enlisted man serving as described above may apply to the War Department for discharge by purchase at the following rate, viz: during the first month of the second year \$120; and thereafter, until the end of two years and six months' service, \$5 less per month for each succeeding month.

No application for discharge by purchase will be entertained unless accompanied by a certificate of the soldier's immediate commanding officer that the arrears to become due (giving the amount), through credits of retained pay, detained pay, clothing not drawn, and deposits, will be sufficient to admit of collection of the whole purchase price upon the soldier's final statements should discharge be authorized. The purchase price shall then be stated on the final statements as an item due the United States.

A soldier once discharged by purchase will not be granted that favor a second time.

3. Enlisted men who have served twelve years or more, continuously or otherwise, shall be classified as veteran soldiers. Discharge may be granted them from the War Department by way of favor, so far as the interests of the service will admit or the merits of each case justify, the purpose being to extend all possible indulgence to meritorious men, especially when discharge would be for the material benefit of the soldier. A soldier once discharged as a veteran will not be granted discharge by way of favor.

4. Soldiers discharged as herein provided shall not receive the travel allowances provided in section 1290, Revised Statutes, and they shall be debarred from again enlisting in the Army for two months from the date of discharge.

5. This order will take effect March 15, 1893.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
R. WILLIAMS, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 4, H. Q. A., Feb. 20, 1893.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following report of Major David L. Huntington, Surgeon, Medical Director Department of Arizona, is published for the information and guidance of officers who, in compliance with paragraph 148 of the Regulations as amended by General Orders, No. 31, March 20, 1890, from this office, have occasion to recommend the transfer of an enlisted man on account of disability for which permanent benefit may be expected from a change of climate:

"From an experience of four years as medical officer at San Diego Barracks, California, during which period I treated a large number of patients, both soldiers and citizens, suffering from phthisis pulmonalis, I am of the opinion that to secure the greatest advantages of the mild and equable climate of Southern California, the patient must be sent here while the disease is in its incipient stages; that occupation of mind and body is essential, and under circumstances which will allow of an out-of-door life that residence for an indefinite period is necessary, and that the patient shall observe strictly the general laws of health and hygiene.

"Simple residence in a hospital or hotel is harmful and depressing, and but little benefit is to be expected.

"The results of cases of soldiers sent to San Diego have been disappointing, for the reason that the majority were sent in the active stage of the disease; that it was not practical to employ them so that both mind and body should derive the benefit of climatic conditions. On the number sent some improved, but after a period of months it became evident that they would never again be fit for military service, though life might be indefinitely prolonged, and they were accordingly discharged as incurable.

"Patients, in whom cavities of the lung have formed and in whom hectic is present, should not be sent here; from

the nature of the case they cannot improve, and only become nuclei of infection.

"In the present state of our knowledge of this disease, a soldier affected with incipient phthisis will probably never again be fit for the military service, and should be discharged, unless it is desired to afford him such facilities as hospital treatment and a mild climate may give for prolongation of life, without entertaining the question of further service.

"For cases of chronic bronchitis, grippe, chronic pneumonia and pleurisy, which have not taken on tuberculous infection, this climate is admirably suited, and complete recovery may be anticipated.

"For the early stage of Bright's disease, for the several forms of neurasthenia, and for many stomach affections, this climate possesses many advantages and very fair prospects of recovery.

"For rheumatism the question is a doubtful one, and while many cases of this disease do well here, many fail to be benefited.

"For the soldier with incipient phthisis, if it is desired to retain him in service, I should recommend such locations as Whipple Barracks, Forts Huachuca, Bayard and Grant in this department, where the climatic conditions are favorable, and where the invalid may be placed on duty and kept occupied in such service as will compel a continuous out-of-door life, while at the same time he may receive such treatment as may be necessary from experienced medical officers."

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
R. WILLIAMS, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 3, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Feb. 17, 1893.

Acting Commissioners of Subsistence in making requisitions for Buzzsaw ovens will carefully specify the name and also desired. These are furnished by the Subsistence Department for field service only, and are not to be used in garrison except for practice.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Feb. 10, 1893.

The target practice season will be for all posts in the department, for 1893, May 1 to June 30, except Fort Canby. Pistol practice for cavalry to be the month of July.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Feb. 28, 1893.

Captain Guy Howard, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved as aide-de-camp to the Major-General Commanding the Department. During Captain Howard's term of service as aide-de-camp for nearly four years at these headquarters, he has, on account of changes in the Adjutant-General's Department, been often called upon, for lengthy periods, to act as Assistant Adjutant-General; in these, and all other duties, he has shown diligence and remarkable efficiency.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Howard:
SAM'L BRECK, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Col. Edward M. Heyl, I. G., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty in connection with the inaugural parade (S. O. 23, Feb. 24, D. Mo.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for seven days, to take effect Feb. 27, is granted Capt. E. H. Crowder, Act. J. A. Dept. of the Platte, Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 18, Feb. 23, D. Platte.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Maj. Amos S. Kimball, Q. M., is assigned to duty as disbursing Q. M. and assistant to the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 22, Feb. 22, D. Mo.)

Capt. Guy Howard, Asst. Q. M., will proceed from Burlington, Vt., to Plattsburg, N. Y., on official business (S. O. Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

To enable him to comply with par. 18, S. O. 34, c. s., H. Q. A., Lieut.-Col. James G. C. Ler, Dep. Q. M. Gen., is relieved as from duty at these headquarters. Capt. Theodore E. True, A. Q. M., in addition to his other duties, is announced as temporarily in charge of the office of chief quartermaster (G. O. 4, Feb. 23, D. Ariz.)

Comy.-Sergt. George W. Perkins, now at Fort Snelling, Minn., having relinquished the unexpired portion of the furlough granted him, will report to Capt. John J. Clague, St. Paul, Minn., for temporary duty at the subsistence depot at that place (S. O., Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

Medical Departments.

Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Surg., will proceed to New York City on business connected with the Medical Department (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

The suspension of Par. 8, S. O. 232, Oct. 3, H. Q. A., directing Maj. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surg., to report for duty as attending surgeon in Washington, D. C. (S. O., Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Edward B. Mooley, Surg., now on duty in Washington, will report to the Surgeon-General of the Army for duty in his office (S. O., Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Dallas Baché, Depy. Surg.-Gen., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed by Par. 1, S. O. 33, Feb. 13, 1893, H. Q. A., to meet at Ft. Omaha, Neb., March 1, for the mental and physical examination of appointees to the U. S. Military Academy, vice Capt. William G. Spencer, Asst. Surg., relieved (S. O., Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surg., having reported to the Major-General Commanding the Army, is assigned to duty as attending surgeon in Washington, D. C., to date from Feb. 28 (S. O., Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William B. Davis, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., March 1, for the mental and physical examination of appointees to the U. S. Military Academy, vice Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg., relieved (S. O., Feb. 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Guy L. Edie, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and will return to his station, New York City (S. O. 39, March 1, D. East.)

The C. O. F. Wadsworth, N. Y. H., is authorized to employ Dr. T. J. Thompson, by the visit, to furnish medical attendance for his command until the post surgeon, now on sick report, is able to resume his duty, or another commissioned medical officer shall have been assigned to duty at Ft. Wadsworth (S. O. 39, March 1, D. East.)

Hosp. Stwd. Patrick O'Neill, now at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Ft. McHenry, Md., to relieve Hosp. Stwd. James Carroll, who will report to Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Asst. Surg., for duty in Baltimore, Md., in connection with the exhibit of the Medical Department at the World's Columbian Exposition (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers to the Hospital Corps, changes of station and assignments are made: Pvt. Joseph Holsinger, Troop K, 2d Cav., now with his troop at Fort Huachuca, A. T., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private. He will be sent to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., for instruction. Pvt. Louis Knochenhauer, Troop H, 4th Cav., now with his troop at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private, and will report to the post surgeon for duty at the hospital. Hosp. Stwd. John B. Stewart, now awaiting orders at Ft. Clark, Tex., is transferred to duty at that post from Camp Pena Colorado, Tex. Pvt. Frederick G. Kaun, now awaiting orders at Fort Snelling, Minn., is assigned to Fort Riley, Kas. Pvt. Wm. Becker, acting hospital steward, now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is transferred to Fort Sidney, Neb. (S. O., Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid, to include the muster of Feb. 23, as follows: By Lieut.-Col. J. P. Canby, at San Diego Barracks, Cal., troops detached from post and general service clerks and messengers at department headquarters. By Maj. A. S. Towar, at Ft. Wingate, N. M.; Ft. Apache and Whipple Barracks, A. T., and troops detached from posts. By Maj. George F. Robinson, at Ft. Huachuca, Bowie and Grant and San Carlos, A. T., and troops detached from posts, also troops with International Boundary Survey Commission at or near Yuma, A. T. By Maj. J. P. Baker, at Ft. Marcy, Stanton and Bayard, N. M., and troops detached from posts (S. O. 26, Feb. 21, D. Ariz.)

Maj. Elijah W. Halford, Paymr., having reported to the Paymaster-General, Feb. 20, is assigned to duty in Washington, D. C., to take effect from the date specified (S. O., Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payment of troops for the muster of Feb. 23: Lieut.-Col. George W. Candee, at Forts Sheridan, Ill., Newport Bks. and Fort Thomas, Ky., Columbus Bks., Ohio, Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady, Mich.; Maj. James B. Boone, at St. Louis, Mo., and the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Maj. Geo. W. Baird, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., and Forts Reno and Sill, O. T.; Maj. George R. Smith, at the Leavenworth Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kas., and Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 23, Feb. 24, D. Mo.)

The troops in the Dept. of Texas will be paid to include the muster of Feb. 23, as follows: At Fort Sam Houston, Camp Eagle Pass, Forts Clark, Hancock and Bliss, Tex., by Col. C. M. Terrell, Asst. P. M. Gen. At Forts McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown, Tex., and troops operating in the field on the Lower Rio Grande, by Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymr. (S. O. 26, Feb. 27, D. Tex.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Lieut. Thomas H. Rees from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, and will take station at New York City. Lieut. Henry Jervey from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and a quartermaster of the Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed to and take station at Chicago, Ill. (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers is constituted of Col. Orlando M. Poe and Maj. Chas. E. B. Davis and Clinton B. Sears, will assemble at Detroit, Mich., to investigate and report upon the subject of raft-towing on the Great Lakes and their connecting waters (S. O. 7, Feb. 3, C. E.)

Capt. Marcus W. Lyon, O. D., will proceed from Providence, R. I., to the works of the Morgan Engineering Company, at Alliance, O., on public business (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frank Heath, O. D., will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on public business (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqs., C. F. G. H. and K. Ft. Grant; D. Ft. Apache, and I. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; L. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. Ft. Myer, Va.; B. San Carlos, Ariz.—Indian troops.

The leave granted Capt. Frank A. Edwards is extended until June 1, 1893 (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. John Boyle, for sleeping on guard at Ft. Grant while his relief was on post, has been reduced and mulcted \$20.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqs., A, C, D, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and J, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troops.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Anson Mills.

Hdqs., A and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D and K, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. Brown, Tex.; B, Eagle Pass, Tex.; L, Fort Meade, S. D.—Indian troops.

Capt. John G. Bourke will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and there await instructions of the Secretary of War (S. O., Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., A, D, H and L, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; C, Ft. Bliss, Cal.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Indian troops.

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, E, G, K, and L, Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; D, and H, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; A and F, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troops.

Capt. Albert E. Woodson, recruiting officer, Louisville, Ky., will proceed to London, Ky., and establish a temporary branch rendezvous at that place, and rejoin his station (S. O. 41, Feb. 23, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Capt. Edwin P. Andrus (promoted from 1st Lieut., 5th Cav.), to the 5th Cav., Troop 1, to date from Feb. 11, 1893, vice Babcock, appointed major, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. 1st Lieut. Jesse M. Carter (promoted from 2d Lieut., 3d Cav.), to the 5th Cav., Troop 1, to date from Feb. 11, 1893, vice Andrus, promoted (S. O., Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel David S. Gordon.

Hdgrs. A. E. F. G. K. and L. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; D and I, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.—Indian troop.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Feb. 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Augustus P. Blockson, Ft. Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 16, Feb. 17, D. Platte.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgrs. A, C, D, E, G, H and I, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Ft. Myer, Va.; L, Ft. Bill, Okla. T.—Indian troop.—On detached service in Dept. of Texas.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Caleb H. Carlton.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; L, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.; H, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. John A. Johnston will report by March 24 to the C. O. Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty at that depot (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.

Hdgrs. A, D, E, F, G and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; H and K, Fort Du Chasne, Utah; C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; J, Fort Myer, Va.

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Misner.

Hdgrs. B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and F, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and I, Ft. Buford, N. D.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

11th Cavalry, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdgrs. A, G, I and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; C, D, and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson and David Price will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for temporary duty (S. O. 35, Feb. 24, D. East.)

Leave for 21 days is granted 1st Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens (S. O. 23, Feb. 24, D. Mo.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Richard Loder.

Hdgrs. C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Proctor, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

2d Lieut. George Blakely is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed by Par. 1, S. O. 33, Feb. 13, 1893, as amended by Par. 1, S. O. 42, Feb. 24, 1893, H. Q. A., to meet at Ft. Warren, Mass., March 1, for the mental and physical examination of appointees to the U. S. Military Academy, vice Capt. Asher C. Taylor, relieved (S. O., Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel La Rhett L. Livingston.

Hdgrs. C, E, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; A and G, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; H, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

2d Lieut. George O. Squier will proceed to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., and report for duty with his battery (S. O. 39, March 1, D. East.)

The C. O. Ft. Monroe, Va., will direct eight additional officers to proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report to Col. Livingston for duty with the battalion of this regiment during the inaugural parade (S. O. 40, March 2, D. East.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdgrs. A, C, E, G, I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; D, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; B, Fort Adams, R. I.—Light battery.

1st Lieut. Ira A. Haynes will proceed to Richmond, Va., and report to the Governor of Virginia for temporary duty pertaining to the militia of that State (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham.

Hdgrs. B, D, F, H, K, and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; A and C, Ft. Canby, Wash.; E and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery

1st Infantry, Colonel William E. Shafter.

Hdgrs. A, B, D, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; C, E and F, Benicia Bks., Cal.

2nd Infantry, Colonel John C. Bates.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Omaha, Neb.—Indian company.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Feb. 21, is granted 1st Lieut. Edmund K. Webster, R. Q. M., Ft. Omaha, Neb., with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days (S. O. 16, Feb. 17, D. Platte.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect on or about Feb. 26, is granted Maj. William S. Worth, Ft. Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 18, Feb. 23, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.—Indian company.

2d Lieut. James T. Dean is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to the brigadier-general commanding (G. O. 6, Feb. 24, D. Platte.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs. A, D, F, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; B, E, G and I, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.—Indian company.

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdgrs. D and E, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and H, Jackson Bks.; L, C and G, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdgrs. B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.

Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, Acting Adjutant, announces in R. O. 24, Feb. 25, the following promotion and appointment of non-commissioned officers in Co. D: Corpl. John H. Fox, to be sergeant; Pvt. Edward Fox, to be corporal, vice Fox, promoted.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Logan, Colo.; G, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Infantry, Colonel James J. Van Horn.

Hdgrs. A, E, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.—Indian company.

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdgrs. B, C, D, E, F and G, Madison Bks., N. Y.; H, Plattburgh Bks.; A, Fort Ontario, N. Y.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Edgar B. Robertson is further extended one month on account of sickness (S. O., Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.

Hdgrs. B and D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego, Bks., Cal.; E and G, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; I, Ft. Bowie, A. T.—Indian company.

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.

Hdgrs. A, C, D and G, Whipple Barracks, A. T.; B, and E, San Carlos, A. T.; F, H and I, Fort Apache, A. T.—Indian company.

2d Lieut. Eugene L. Loveridge is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of the East and will join his company in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

The appointment of 2d Lieut. John F. Stephens (promoted from corporal, Co. B), and his assignment to the 10th Inf., Co. K, to rank from Jan. 28, 1893, is announced. He will report for duty at the headquarters of his regiment (Ft. Marcy, N. M.), not later than April 1 (S. O., Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs. E, and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, F and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; I, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.—Indian company.

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdgrs. C, D, and G, Ft. Bill, Okla. T.; A, Fort Reno, I. T.; B, E and H, Ft. Supply, I. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, and G, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. Charles R. Krauthoff will report to the C. O. of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for preliminary instruction preparatory to his detail as a student officer of the school (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

2d Lieut. Henry J. Hunt will report March 1 to the C. O. of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for preliminary instruction (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah.—Indian company.

17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 5, is granted Capt. Daniel H. Brush, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 18, Feb. 23, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Laselle.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, G and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

1st Lieut. F. M. Beall, now at Camp at Carrizo, Tex., is relieved from further duty with Co. B, and will rejoin his proper station, Ft. Clark, Tex. (S. O. 24, Feb. 20, D. Texas.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Simon Snyder.

Hdgrs. A, E, G, and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B, D and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan (S. O. 22, Feb. 22, D. Mo.)

Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, recruiting officer, Wheeling, W. Va., will proceed to Parkersburg, W. Va., March 10, and rejoin his station (S. O. 42, Feb. 24, Rec. Ser.)

1st Lieut. William P. Evans is, at his own request, relieved from further duty pertaining to the militia of the State of Kentucky, and will join his proper station (S. O., Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. James Ronayne will proceed from Fort Wayne to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty (S. O. 23, Feb. 24, D. Mo.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdgrs. A, B, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C and I, Camp Poplar River, Mont.—Indian company.

21st Infantry, Colonel Horace Jewett.

Hdgrs. A, C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B and H, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D, F, G, and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.—Indian company.

Capt. F. H. Ebswein will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant-General for temporary duty (S. O. 35, Feb. 24, D. East.)

1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, Ft. Sidney, Neb., will report at David's Island, N. Y. H., by March 3, to conduct a detachment of recruits for this regiment to Ft. Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 18, Feb. 23, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Suetne.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Yates, N. D.; E, Fort Pembina, N. D.—Indian company.

23rd Infantry, Colonel John J. Coplinger.

Hdgrs. A, C, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B and D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs. D, E, F and G, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, B, C and H, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.

1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for the purpose of assisting in perfecting his invention of "blanket roll support" (S. O., Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

25th Infantry, Colonel Andrew S. Burt.

Hdgrs. F, G, and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; B, C, and E, Ft. Buford, N. D.

(For Late Army Orders see Page 470.)

Appointments, etc., recorded in the A.-G.O., Feb. 18, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

To be post chaplain.

Patrick J. Hart, of Minnesota, Feb. 2, 1893, vice Dolphin, resigned.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved February 9, 1893.

James A. Finley, of Pennsylvania, late capt., asst. surg., to be asst. surg. with the rank of capt., Feb. 13, 1893, with rank from Nov. 10, 1879.

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.**Pay Department.**

Lieut.-Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, depy. paymr.-gen., to be asst. paymr.-gen. with the rank of col., Jan. 22, 1893, vice Rucker, deceased.

Maj. George W. Candee, paymr., to be depy. paymr.-gen. with the rank of lieut.-col., Jan. 22, 1893, vice Stanton, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

2d Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, 8th Cav., to be 1st lieut., Jan. 18, 1893, vice Rucker, 2d Cav., deceased—to the 2d Cav.

Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., to be capt., Feb. 1, 1893, vice Daugherty, 22d Inf., retired from active service—to the 22d Inf.

1st Lieut. George H. Roach, regtl. q. m., 17th Inf., to be

capt., Feb. 4, 1893, vice Garretty, 17th Inf., retired from active service—to the 17th Inf.

2d Lieut. James H. Frier, 17th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Jan. 26, 1893, vice Howard, 17th Inf., appointed comy. of sub.—to the 12th Inf.

2d Lieut. George J. Godfrey, 13th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Feb. 1, 1893, vice Sharpe, 22d Inf., promoted—to the 23d Inf.

RETIREMENT.

By direction of the President, being over sixty-two years of age, section 1244, Revised Statutes.

Brig.-Gen. Eugene A. Carr, Feb. 15, 1893.

CASUALTIES.

Lieut.-Col. Augustus A. Gibson (retired), died Feb. 11, 1893, at Fryeburg, Maine.

2d Lieut. Capers D. Vance, 16th Inf., died Feb. 12, 1893, at Fort Douglas, Utah.

During the week ending February 25.

APPOINTMENT AND ASSIGNMENT.**Infantry Arm.**

Corpl. John F. Stephens, Co. B, 11th Inf., to be 2d lieut., Jan. 28, 1893, vice Kirkpatrick, 10th Inf., transferred to the 4th Cav.—to the 10th Inf.

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.**Cavalry Arm.**

1st Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cav., to be capt., Feb. 11, 1893, vice Babcock, 5th Cav., appointed asst. adjt.-gen.—to the 5th Cav.

2d Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, 3d Cav., to be 1st lieut., Feb. 11, 1893, vice Andrus, 5th Cav., promoted—to the 5th Cav.

Infantry Arm.

2d Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr., 24th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Feb. 4, 1893, vice Druein, 17th Inf., appointed R. Q. M.—to the 17th Inf.

RETIREMENT.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved February 8, 1893.

Capt. James A. Finley, asst. surg., Feb. 16, 1893.

TRANSFERS.**Infantry Arm.**

1st Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., from the 24th Inf. to the 13th Inf., Feb. 24, 1893, vice Frier, transferred to the 17th Inf.

1st Lieut. James H. Frier, from the 13th Inf. to the 17th Inf., Feb. 24, 1893, vice Keene, transferred to the 24th Inf.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr., from the 17th Inf. to the 24th Inf., Feb. 24, 1893, vice Baker, transferred to the 13th Inf.

CASUALTY.

Capt. Adolph W. Kroustinger (retired), died Feb. 17, 1893, at Ruston, Idaho.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Ft. Grant, A. T., Feb. 21. Detail: Capt. Frederick K. Ward, Robert P. E. Walwright, 1st Lieut. William C. Brown, Albert L. Mills (Adj.), 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. George M. Wells, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, Edward Anderson, John W. Furlong, Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., J. A. (S. O. 24, Feb. 17, D. Ariz.)

At Ft. Warren, Mass., March 3. Detail: Maj. Frank G. Smith, Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 3d Art.; Capt. Edward R. Morris, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, Lotis Niles, 2d Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, George Blakely, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Charles L. Corbell, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 36, Feb. 25, D. East.)

Army Boards.

The boards of officers convened at the places hereinafter specified, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion, are dissolved, viz.: Ft. Spokane, Wash.; Whipple Barracks, A. T. (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

Boards for Examination.

So much of Par. 1, S. O. 23, Feb. 12, 1893, H. Q. A., as appoints a board of officers to meet March 1, at Ft. Warren, Mass., for the mental and physical examination of appointees to the U. S. Military Academy, is amended to read as follows: At Ft. Warren, Mass.—Maj. William Sinclair, 2d Art.; Capt. Marshall W. Wood, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art.; Capt. Edward R. Morris, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, 2d Art. (S. O., Feb. 21, H. Q. A.)

Assignments to Regiments.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Cavalry arm.—1st Lieut. Joseph C. Byron (promoted from 2d lieut., 8th Cav.), to the 2d Cav., Troop G, to date from Jan. 18, 1893, vice Rucker, deceased. Infantry arm.—Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe (promoted from 1st lieut., 22d Inf.), to the 22d Inf., Co. K, to date from Feb. 1, 1893, vice Daugherty, retired.

Capt. George H. Roach (promoted from 1st lieut., R. Q. M., 17th Inf.), to the 17th Inf., Co. K, to date from Feb. 4, 1893, vice Garretty, retired. 1st Lieut. James H. Frier (promoted from 2d lieut., 17th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., Co. D, to date from Jan. 26, 1893, vice Howard, appointed capt. comy. of sub.

1st Lieut. George J. Godfrey (promoted from 2d lieut., 13th Inf.), to the 22d Inf., Co. A, to date from Feb. 1, 1893, vice Sharpe, promoted. 1st Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr. (promoted from 2d lieut., 24th Inf.), to the 17th Inf., Co. I, to date from Feb. 4, 1893, vice Druein, appointed H. Q. M. (S. O., Feb. 24, H. Q. A.)

Transfers.

The following transfer of officers are ordered, to take effect Feb. 24: 1st Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., from the 24th Inf. to the 13th Inf., Co. D. 1st Lieut. James H. Frier, from the 13th Inf. to the 17th Inf., Co. I. 1st Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr., from the 17th Inf. to the 24th Inf., Co. G (S. O., Feb. 24, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.**Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton.**

A San Antonio despatch says: The troops of the 31st and 7th U. S. Cavalry on the Lower Rio Grande border are rapidly breaking up and capturing the members of the bands of so called Mexican revolutionists or outlaws that infest that region.

Advices have been received of the capture by Lieut. West, 3d Cavalry, of Louis Ramon and E. Benevada at Roma.

Renlio Cadena, another noted leader of the bandits, has come in and surrendered to Lieut. Slocum, 7th U. S. Cav., at the Lapena Rancho.

The military telegraph line along the left bank of the Rio Grande River, between Laredo and Rio Grande City, has been completed as far as Carrizo. If it can be operated successfully the line will be of great benefit in ordering the movement of troops now in the field.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

SURGEON J. R. WAGGENER, U. S. N., on sick leave, is at Austin, Texas.

P. A. PAYMASTER T. J. COWIE, U. S. N., is spending a portion of his leave at Coeymans, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. B. THOMAS, U. S. N., retired, is spending the winter at Lynn, North Carolina.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. E. IMPY, U. S. N., is in Paris, France, with address 191 Rue de l'Université.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. H. EMORY, U. S. N., lately returned from Europe, is visiting his home at Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y.

MRS. HAMILTON HUTCHINS, wife of Lieut. Hutchins, of the training ship *Portsmouth*, is residing at 1524 P street, Washington, D. C.

PAYMASTER and **Mrs. Stephen Rand**, U. S. N., remain at the Ebbitt, the question of quarters at the navy-yard not having been settled.

COMMODORE O. F. STANTON, Capt. J. W. Philip, Lieut. H. O. Dunn and A. V. Wadhams registered at the Navy Department last week.

MR. J. P. POPE, son of Major P. C. Pope, U. S. M. C., was married Feb. 13 to Miss Grace Russell Atwood, at Plymouth, Mass., the home of the bride.

MRS. SMITH, the wife of Chief Engineer David Smith, U. S. N., has been quite under the weather the whole winter, suffering from rheumatism.

MRS. HOWISON, wife of Capt. H. L. Howison, U. S. Navy, and Miss Clark, daughter of Comdr. C. E. Clark, U. S. N., are recent visitors in San Diego, Cal.

MRS. GEORGE P. COLVOCORESSES, wife of Lieut. Colvocoresses, of the *Concord*, is living at 912 Nineteenth street, Washington, and has her two boys with her.

COMMANDER THOMAS L. SWANN, U. S. N., makes his residence at Utica, N. Y., and, although retired, takes as much interest in naval affairs as many men on the active list.

MISS ERBEN, daughter of Commodore Erben, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is visiting her aunt, the wife of Rear Admiral McCann, in Washington, D. C.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. H. ALLDERDICE, U. S. N., passed his examination for promotion the first of the present week, and is in Washington again, at the bureau.

COMMANDER T. F. JEWELL, U. S. N., has taken possession of his pleasant quarters at the ordnance yard, Washington, D. C., and has expressed much satisfaction at the situation.

REAR ADMIRAL BANCROFT GHERARDI, U. S. N., visited Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 24, and was hospitably received by Col. Frank and his officers. A salute of 13 guns was fired in his honor.

LIEUTENANT A. V. WADHAMS, U. S. Navy, on leave at Wadhams' Mills, N. Y., lectured on Thursday this week before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on "The New American Navy and the White Squadron."

CHIEF ENGINEER R. W. MILLIGAN, U. S. N., was at the Navy Department last week in connection with his immediate future, he has lately been detached from the *Adams*, and has been granted three months' leave of absence. Mr. Milligan resides in Annapolis, Md.

REAR ADMIRAL SKERRETT seems to have produced an excellent effect at Honolulu, and renewed confidence in American protection has taken the place of the disappointment arising from the failure of the United States to take advantage of the opportunity so recently offered.

ENSIGN HILARY P. JONES, U. S. N., of the *Constellation*, was in Washington last week visiting friends and relatives. Ensign Jones has been an intimate friend of the Hon. Paul Neumann, of Honolulu, for some years and one of his first calls was upon the well-known commissioner from Queen Liliuokalani.

ACCORDING to newspaper despatches from Waterbury, Conn., this week, Mrs. Mayo, the young wife of Commo. W. K. Mayo, U. S. Navy, retired, has developed insanity and been sent to a private retreat at Litchfield, Conn. Many will recall the brilliant marriage at Waterbury a few months ago, and feel deeply sorry at the news of Mrs. Mayo's illness.

The detachment of Chief Engr. C. W. Magee, U. S. Navy, from the *Montonomah* last week was in consequence of his illness, which necessitated hospital treatment, and the absence of a chief engineer from the ironclad at this juncture was found to be inconsistent with her maximum efficiency and preparation for the naval review. Mr. Magee is at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

CHIEF ENGINEER THOM WILLIAMSON, U. S. Navy, Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Departments, has one of the biggest jobs on hand in the city as one of the results of the inauguration there, the building under his control having been assigned as the camping ground of some four thousand and Pennsylvania troops. The corridors of these Departments are filled to overflowing from basement to attic.

EDWARD WALSH GARRISON No. 95, R. A. and N. U., was instituted at Y. M. I. Hall, Vallejo, Cal., on Feb. 9, by Comrade Charles McKenna, of Eugene M. Baker Garrison No. 62, Fort Wingate, N. M. This new garrison is composed chiefly of marines and sailors located at the Mare Island Navy-yard, and starts on its career with 33 comrades, and Rear Admiral John Irwin, U. S. Navy; Capt. C. S. Cotton, U. S. N., and Major Henry A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., as honorary members. The principal officers of the garrison are: Commander, Charles Dietz, U. S. M. C.; Vice-Commander, W. A. Henry; Deputy Commander, W. C. Henderson, U. S. M. C.; Adjutant, Max Poppe, U. S. M. C.

MRS. LIEUTENANT W. E. SEWELL expects to join her husband, who is on the *Lancaster*, at Yokohama, and will sail from San Francisco March 14th.

CIVIL ENGINEER R. E. PEARY, U. S. N., contributes to *Harper's Young People* of Feb. 21, an interesting illustrated article entitled "The Story of a Guidon."

PAYMASTER H. G. COLBY is steadily improving in health at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island. Mrs. Colby has been visiting the family of Medical Inspector Woods, U. S. N.

The name of Hon. Wm. McAdoo, of New Jersey, formerly member of Congress, is prominently mentioned as a capable gentleman for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

CHIEF ENGINEER R. B. BINE, U. S. N., lately retired from the active list of the Navy, will go to England later in the season and ultimately will pass some time on the continent. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Bine and his son.

PAYMASTER H. T. SKELDING, U. S. N., who has been seriously ill at Mare Island for several weeks, was slightly better at last advices. His veteran clerk, Mr. Roche, who was so long a fixture at the Pensacola Navy Yard, found himself unequal to the heavier work at Mare Island and resigned. Mr. Walter Ballard has succeeded him.

A BOARD of medical survey has found First Lieutenant J. A. Turner, U. S. M. C., physically incapacitated for duty and recommended leave for six months. Lieutenant Turner has been at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, for three years, and was recently under orders to the *Monterey*. His illness will add another to the list of beautiful cottages vacant at Mare Island.

LIEUTENANT JAMES E. WILSON, 5th U. S. Infantry, who has for some time past been on duty with his company, has again returned to Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT W. P. EVANS, 19th U. S. Infantry, after a pleasant tour with the Kentucky Militia with station at Frankfort, will shortly join his company at Fort Wayne, Mich.

MRS. POST, wife of Major J. C. Post, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., military attache of the American Legation, London, was presented on Tuesday of this week to Queen Victoria.

SERGEANT WILLIAM VAN BUKKIRK, 6th U. S. Cav., contributes to the Newark, N. J., *Sunday Call* an interesting account of how he was treed by a buffalo in Yellowstone Park on last New Year's Day.

LIEUTENANT E. L. LOVERIDGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, will bid good-bye to friends at Fort Niagara next week and start for Arizona to join Reiland's Company of his regiment at Whipple Barracks.

CAPTAIN W. C. MANNING, U. S. A. leaves Detroit, Mich., to join his company at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on March 6, greatly improved in health, after six months on sick leave. Mrs. Manning accompanies him.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER presided on Tuesday over an interesting meeting in New York of the Grant Monument Association. The reports indicate that there is now a sufficient amount on hand to complete the monument.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE O. SQUIER, 3d U. S. Art., who recently graduated with high honors at Johns Hopkins University, was expected to leave Baltimore the latter part of this week to join Potts's battery at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

GENERAL FRANK WHEATON has selected as his second Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant George T. Langhorne, 3d U. S. Cavalry, a gallant young officer who has seen some hard service in Texas recently. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1889.

MR. HENRY B. McDOWELL, President of the Theatre of Arts and Letters, is reported by the New York Herald to have positively decided to erect a theatre of his own in New York City. He is a son of the late Major-General Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army.

It is regretted that Capt. T. M. McDougall, U. S. A., retired, late of the 7th Cavalry, who was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Grand Marshal, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, will be unable to appear in the Inaugural Parade on March 4, owing to serious illness in his family.

CHAPLAIN J. E. IRISH, U. S. A., in a recent letter to the *Army Visitor*, says: "On the night of Jan. 28, the quarters of Lieut. Cabell and Dr. Keefer were burned to the ground. The hose of the fire company had been used at a fire in Sturgis and had become frozen, not having been thoroughly dried; hence, was useless, and the Fire King had full sway in spite of all efforts."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM J. LYSER, 21st Infantry, has been made an honorary member of Colonel Joseph S. Conrad Garrison No. 33, R. A. N. U., at Fort Sidney. The resolution sets forth that Col. Lyster has always been a true friend of the enlisted men of the different regiments in which he served, and by his kindness won the respect of all who served in his command.

The Duke of Veragua and his suite will leave for New York on April 2, and will stop in New York to witness the Naval Review before proceeding to Chicago. The Infanta Eulalia, who is to represent the Queen Regent, will not be present at the Naval Review nor at the opening of the exhibition. She will sail for Cuba toward the end of April, and will proceed thence to New York late in May.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, 31 U. S. Infantry, says a Springfield paper, is an enthusiastic Mason, and the handsome diplomas in his possession show that he has reached a very high rank in the order. The Captain recently delivered an address before one of the Masonic bodies in this city, taking for his topic, "The Sword," a weapon with which his training and surroundings has made him familiar. It was an able address.

CAPTAIN F. B. TAYLOR, U. S. A., is spending the winter at Alhambra, Cal.

COLONEL D. R. CLENDENIN, U. S. Army, is spending the winter at Oneida, Ill.

COLONEL H. B. BURNHAM, U. S. A., retired, is at present located at 1414 Main street, Richmond, Va.

CAPTAIN FRANK TAYLOR, 14th U. S. Infantry, is a recent arrival in Seattle, Wash., for recruiting duty.

COLONEL RICHARD I. DODGE, U. S. Army, is at present residing at 25 Elm street, New Rochelle, New York.

LIEUTENANT W. G. ELLIOT, 9th U. S. Infantry, left Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., early in the week on a short visit to relatives.

LIEUTENANT A. S. ROWAN, 19th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Wayne, Mich., this week to be absent until the end of March.

COLONEL THOS. F. BARR, U. S. Army, rejoined early in the week at Governor's Island, N. Y., from a brief trip to Florida.

CAPTAIN J. C. SCANTLING, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Warren, Mass., is visiting at 39 W. 26th street, N. Y. City.

LIEUTENANT LOUIS OSTHEIM, 2d U. S. Artillery, is in St. Louis, Mo., looking up recruits for the light batteries at Fort Riley.

MAJOR E. W. HALFORD, Paymaster, U. S. A., will, on his return from Europe, go to that very pleasant station, St. Paul, Minn.

GENERAL FRANCIS FESSENDEN, U. S. A., of Portland, Me., registered at the Victoria Hotel, N. Y. City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT F. VON SCHRADER, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Leavenworth, Kas., early in the week to be absent for a month.

LIEUTENANT JOHN T. MARTIN, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams early in the week from a pleasant trip to Westerly, R. I.

MAJOR J. B. KEEFER, Paymaster, U. S. A., made a visit to Washington, D. C., this week and paid his respects to Paymr.-Gen. Smith.

The next retirement for age is that of Lieut.-Col. Curwen B. McLellan, 1st U. S. Cav., on April 7. Col. McLellan is at present at Hillside, Mo.

UNDER recent orders, Lieut. Geo. J. Godfrey, 22d U. S. Inf., bids farewell to friends at Fort Sully to join Webster's company at Fort Keogh.

CAPTAIN R. G. ARMSTRONG, 1st U. S. Infantry, is spending a portion of his sick leave at Los Angeles, Cal., with quarters at the Hotel Nadeau.

LIEUTENANT R. H. VAN DEMAN, 21st U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Niagara until June next, is residing at 141 Garfield Place, Cincinnati.

MAJOR J. F. WESTON, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., residing in Washington, D. C., intends to take a course of medical treatment at Hot Springs, Ark.

LIEUTENANT C. L'H. RUGGLES, 3d U. S. Artillery, was expected in Chicago the latter part of this week for duty at the World's Columbian Exposition.

COLONEL JOHN M. HOAG, U. S. Army, retired, a gallant veteran of the war, who lost his left arm in action, is pleasantly situated at Maquoketa, Iowa.

MRS. U. S. GRANT, has sold her house on Fifth Avenue, New York City, to Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer. Ten years ago Gen. Grant bought it for \$90,000.

CAPTAIN E. W. STONE, 21st U. S. Infantry, at present on leave in Washington, D. C., will, at its expiration, join at Fort Sidney, Neb., and take command of Co. F.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. EBSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, left Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week for Washington, D. C., to assist in matters connected with the inaugural parade to take place there on Saturday of this week.

LIEUTENANT F. G. HODGSON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, late aide-de-camp to Gen. Eugene A. Carr, is still visiting in the East, but may soon join his regiment in Nebraska.

CAPTAIN PAUL ROEMER, U. S. Army, retired, pleasantly remembered by many friends in and near New York City, is located at 16 Fabrik Strasse, Darmstadt, Germany.

The Buzzsaw over for field service seems to be coming into universal favor. We congratulate the inventor, who seems to have occupied his leisure time as a soldier in the ranks to advantage.

COLONEL ROBERT P. HUGHES, Inspector-General, U. S. A., visited Key West this week and inspected the new garrison at Key West Barracks, commanded by Capt. James O'Hara, 3d U. S. Artillery.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. W. FOSTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, regimental recruiting officer, closed the recruiting rendezvous at Hagerstown, Md., this week, and has now established rendezvous at Winchester, Middletown and Strasburg, Va.

COLONEL JOHN M. WILSON, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, was in Washington, D. C., this week. He will probably, under President Cleveland, again enter upon duty as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

The estate of the late Gen. Beauregard is stated to amount to over two million dollars. The heirs are represented to be Rene T. and Henry Beauregard, sons of the deceased, and a minor granddaughter, child of a daughter Laura, now dead.

GENERAL HENRY W. SLOCUM was a guest at the semi-annual reunion of the 102d N. Y. Volunteers in Brooklyn, Feb. 22, and spoke feelingly of the soldiers of the late war who are now veterans in years. The next reunion of the regiment of which Col. Lewis R. Stegman is president will be held at Kingston on Sept. 17.

GENERAL MARTIN D. HARDIN, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hardin are in St. Augustine, Fla.

We are glad to note that Ex-Secretary of War W. C. Endicott, who has been seriously ill, is now on a fair way to recovery.

CAPTAIN L. A. LA GARDE, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, is a recent arrival in Chicago for duty at the World's Fair and is quartered at the Leland Hotel.

LIEUTENANT IRA A. HAYNES, 4th U. S. Artillery, bids good-bye to a season to friends at Fort Monmouth, N. J., to go to Richmond, Va., to report to the Governor for duty with the State Militia.

COLONEL ANSON MILES, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has arrived at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and assumed command of his regiment and the post. It is needless to say he received a genuine Army reception.

The marriage of Miss May McClellan, the daughter of the late Gen. George B. McClellan, to Paul Desprez of the French Legation at Washington will take place in Paris, France, on Thursday next, March 9.

GENERAL THOMAS H. RUGER, in a recent order, kindly remits the unexpired part of the sentence of court-martial relating to confinement in the case of *Ta-la-tom-mo-hai-hai*, otherwise Charles Wolfe Williams, formerly of Troop L, 4th Cavalry.

MR. JOHN B. KING, son of the late General John H. King, U. S. A., and Mr. Worth Ross, son of the late General Samuel Ross, U. S. A., joined the Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion this week. Both gentlemen reside at present in Detroit, Mich. Mr. Ross is a Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine.

GENERAL HORATIO C. KING delivered an address on Washington at the celebration in Brooklyn by the Daughters of the Revolution on Washington's Birthday, and also at the reunion and banquet of the 102d N. Y. Volunteers on the same day in that city.

COLONEL J. W. FORSYTH, 7th U. S. Cavalry, has recently sent to the A. G. O. a report supplemental to his report for 1897, in which he makes several recommendations designed to further develop the usefulness of the Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley.

Mrs. STEVENSON, wife of Vice-President of the U. S. S. Stevenson, has been elected President-General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Wright-Smith, daughter of Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A., and Miss Noble Jones have been elected Registrars General.

The types last week caused us to state that 1st Lieut. James L. Druhen, 17th U. S. Infantry, lately appointed regimental quartermaster, was graduated in 1866. It should have read 1866. Promotion is slow enough in all conscience, but not quite so slow as the paragraph in question inferred.

The Court of Claims on Monday, in the case of D. G. Swaim, Judge Advocate General of the Army, vs. The U. S., for the recovery of half of his pay for a period of twelve years, rendered a decision adverse to General Swaim. The claim was for half of General Swaim's pay, as forfeited by sentence of Court-martial.

Among the guests at a recent reception given in Santa Fe by Governor Prince to the New Mexican Legislature were Col. and Mrs. Pearson, Miss Bland, Major and Mrs. Towar, Major and Mrs. Baker, Misses Baker, Capt. Paulding, Lieut. I. W. Little and wife, Lieuts. Stottler, Lieut. H. Kirby, Lieuts. Harrison and Stokes, all of the Army.

The benefit for St. John's Church at Fort Hamilton, given this week at Sherry's in New York City, attracted a large number of fashionable people. Mrs. Best, wife of Col. Best, U. S. A., gave several piano solos, Henry Bedloe, once Mayor of Newport, recited, there was singing by Mme. Kate Rolla and Mrs. Baldwin, and various other artistic exercises. A handsome sum was realized.

CHAPLAIN CHARLES W. FREELAND, U. S. A., after a short but pleasant tour of duty at Fort Monroe, Va., now is ordered to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, to take the place of Chaplain W. Scott, on leave at Phoenix, Arizona. His many friends at Old Point Comfort, mindful of the good work done by him since his arrival there, are hopeful that something may transpire to keep him on duty at Fort Monroe.

The Outing Club of Government Hill, San Antonio, gave a bowling party recently. Present were Mrs. Dandy, Mrs. Borden, Mrs. Carbaugh, Mrs. Burbank, Mrs. Fox, Misses Dandy, Scott, Curtis, Hawkins, and Harriet Hawkins, Col. Vroit, Capt. Carbaugh, Lieuts. Ripley, Schley, Allaire, Cole, and Russell. They were divided into two teams, Mrs. Dandy acting as captain for one and Mrs. Borden for the other. Mrs. Dandy's team succeeded in winning three out of the five games played with but a difference of four points in the total record.

We congratulate Lieut. George Owen Squier, 3d U. S. Art., upon the successful conclusion of his course at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. He has conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The Baltimore Sun says: "Dr. Squier was a graduate student at the university in 1888-9, and from 1890 until the present year. In 1891-2 he was a fellow in physics, and since that time he has been a fellow by courtesy. His major subject was physics and his minors mathematics and chemistry. He submitted a thesis on 'Electro-Chemical Effects due to Magnetization.'"

The War Department has not been able to carry out its purpose of making an inquiry into the mental condition of Lieut. Virgil J. Brumbaugh, 2d Inf. At last accounts the officer was living the life of a recluse in the woods, 12 miles distance from Santa, Idaho. The intention was to send a medical board to examine him, but owing to the severe weather it has not been possible to reach him. His resignation, it will be remembered, was tendered to take effect Feb. 11, but the War Department having received an intimation that he was not responsible at the time he tendered it declined to accept it, and has been waiting for an opportunity to inquire into his mental condition. He has recently reported himself awaiting orders at the point above named.

CAPTAIN R. J. GIBSON, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is a recent visitor in Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT H. C. HALE, 20th U. S. Infantry, has been the recipient of many compliments anent his admirable paper on "Protection of Posts in case of Fire," which has excited universal attention throughout the Army. Indeed, the provisions of the paper are now almost regulation.

MAJOR A. J. MCGONIGLE, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, to whose long, gallant and meritorious service we referred last week, was to be duly retired for age on Saturday of this week, somewhat a prominent day this year, March 4. President Cleveland will now have the appointment of a captain and assistant quartermaster.

COLONEL W. B. HUGHES, Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., who arrived at Baltimore this week for duty, is parted with, with much regret in Omaha. The *Bees* says: "In his social intercourse Colonel Hughes is always a gentleman of the old school, and by his culture and refined bearing, has made himself a favorite in the best of Omaha society."

CAPTAIN J. N. WHEELAN, 2d Cavalry, the senior of his grade in the cavalry arm, has been a captain nearly twenty years: the senior captain of artillery, C. A. Woodruff, twenty-four years, and the senior captain of infantry, E. P. Ewers, twenty-seven years. In ordinary course, Capt. Wheelan will be promoted to major April 7 next; Capt. Woodruff, Oct. 25, 1894, and Capt. Ewers, Nov. 24 next.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, commanding the Department of Dakota, begins his series of General Orders for 1898 with a very interesting synopsis of practice marches made by his troops in 1897. The officers in command of the several marching bodies were Capt. J. N. Coe, 20th Inf., Fort Assiniboine; Major Myles Moylean, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine; Major T. J. Wint, 10th Cav., and Lieut. W. H. Osborne, 1st Cav., Fort Custer, Indian troop; Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, 10th Cav., Fort Keogh; 2d Lieut. F. C. Marshall, 8th Cav., Fort Keogh, Indian troop; Capt. O. M. Gillmore, E. Luff, J. B. Hickey, E. A. Godwin, H. F. Kendall, A. G. Hennisee and H. W. Sprole, 8th Cav., all of Fort Meade, and a battalion of cavalry from Fort Meade, under Major A. B. Wells, 8th Cav. The Indian troop, L. 3d Cav., under Lieut. J. C. Byron, 2d Cav., also went on a practice march from Fort Meade. Col. E. C. Mason, 3d Inf., took his entire regiment on a practice march from Fort Snelling in September last.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH E. KUHN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was married Feb. 27, at Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., to Miss Caroline Parker, daughter of Major Richard C. Parker, U. S. Army. It was a military wedding and one of the weddings of the season. Lieut. J. D. Barrette was "best man," and the ushers were all Army officers—Lieuts. Landis, Perry, Parker, Duncan and Holbrook. The bridesmaids were Miss Breckinridge, Miss Proctor, Miss Mattinglin, Miss Elliott, Miss Kelton and Miss Kuhn, sister of the groom. Immediately in front of the bride walked the maid of honor, Miss Cox, of New York. President Harrison and Mrs. McKee attended the ceremony, after which they drove to Major Parker's residence at the Soldiers' Home and offered their congratulations. Among the guests at the wedding breakfast were Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Gen. and Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. and Miss Elkins, Gen. and Mrs. Kelton, Mrs. and Miss Lieber, Mrs. and Miss Sutherland, Mrs. Proctor, Lieut. Langhorne, Capt. Lancaster and a host of others. After a short wedding tour the married couple will go to West Point, Lieut. Kuhn being on duty at the Military Academy.

A WASHINGTON gossip writes: "When Col. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont come to Washington with the Presidential party it will be to find themselves surrounded with the scores of friends made during their former residence. As the new Secretary of War wishes his residence to be as near the White House as possible, the residence selected will be in Lafayette Square, probably the famous old Siskie house, owned by Mrs. Washington McLean. Mrs. Lamont will be one of the most popular of the Cabinet ladies, as she has a natural pleasant manner, entertains well, and in matters social and domestic is actuated by the dictates of a kind heart, no less than a clear intellect. Next summer will be spent by her in the pretty little cottage at Sorrento, where, with Gen. and Mrs. Benét and Gen. and Mrs. Greely for her nearest neighbors, the pleasant hospitalities of two seasons will be re-enacted. Should the new Secretary of the Navy decide to give up his present quarters at the Richmond and go to housekeeping, his home will be presided over by his daughter, who needs neither introduction nor encomium to Washington society. Ever since her mother's death, about four or five years ago, Miss Herbert and her father have been almost inseparable. Educated abroad, she is a fine linguist, speaking both French and Spanish with the same facility she does the English language."

In reporting adversely the bill for the restoration of Major A. H. Nickerson to the retired list of the Army, the House Military Committee, after reciting the circumstances in detail of his resignation from the Army, says:

"No person who left the service as this man did should ever be permitted to return to it again. There is no merit whatever in this bill. In 1884 Mr. Nickerson was indicted by a grand jury of the city and county of Philadelphia for perjury in the case of divorce, but having fled from the country he was not arrested and tried and convicted. This committee cannot recommend for restoration to the honorable roll of retired officers of the Army one who was so lost to all sense of honor as the record shows Mr. Nickerson to have been. Guilty of fraud, deceit and perjury, to the wrong of the woman he had pledged himself to honor and defend as his true wife; disobeying orders, and fleeing the country to avoid trial by court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; refusing to obey instructions from the War Department to return to Washington and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army, he sends this message to that officer:

"Sir: Having become involved in a domestic complication which has resulted in a great scandal, and desiring to relieve the Army of all connection therewith, I have the honor to tender my resignation."

"It is a grave question whether he should have been permitted to thus withdraw from the Army while under such criminal charges. But to relieve the Army of a great scandal that resignation was accepted. Because of that great scandal this committee reports the bill adversely."

The report was written by Chairman Outhwaite.

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT CHICAGO.

Up to date twenty-eight officers in all have been assigned to special duty in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. Twelve of these have been assigned to duty in connection with the War Department exhibit, and sixteen for service under General Miles in accordance with the act of Jan. 5, 1893. Those assigned to duty in connection with the Department exhibit are: Maj. Clifton Comly, Ord. Dept.; Capt. J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K.; Capt. W. L. Marshall, Engrs.; Capt. A. La Garde, Med. Dept.; Capt. R. E. Thompson, Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Art.; Capt. A. H. Russell, Ord. Dept.; Maj. G. M. Randall, 4th Inf.; Capt. G. H. Heyl, 23d Inf.; Capt. H. D. Borup, Ord. Dept.; Capt. A. A. Harbach, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. F. Hancock, 5th Artillery.

Those assigned to duty under Gen. Miles are: Capt. F. A. Smith, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Hopkin, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. J. O'Leary, 11th Inf.; Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. S. M. Poste, 4th Art.; Capt. Wm. Baird, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. M. F. Jamar, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. H. Prestob, 9th Cav.; Capt. E. J. McClelland, 21 Cav.; Chaplain Allen Allenworth, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. F. Ames, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. L. H. Ruggles, 3d Art.; Capt. W. B. Wheeler, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Art.; Capt. Charles J. Crane, 24th Inf.; Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cavalry.

FORT ASSINIBOINE, MONT.

High Private has these items:

Major and Mrs. Byrne gave a Cob Web party last Saturday evening at their quarters, which gave much pleasure and amusement.

Lieut. Chase left this week for Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Chase is an excellent young officer and he leaves a host of friends here.

Dr. and Mrs. Woodruff gave a Mother Goose party last night, which was, as usual, largely attended.

The Domino party gotten up by Mrs. Col. Miles was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season.

Constance Cushman, the four year old niece of the chaplain, dangerously ill of pneumonia, is slowly recovering.

The entertainment given recently at the hall by Lieut. and Mrs. Niskern was thoroughly unique.

Chaplain and Mrs. Hubbard are engaged in a noble work of charity at Fort Walla Walla. They are endeavoring to secure an endowment of a cot in the post hospital there, which shall forever be known as "The Cot of the Regiment Cot." This does not mean any particular regiment, but for the use of any child of any enlisted man residing at that station.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

JACKSON BARRACKS, LA.

FEBRUARY 30, 1898.

NEW ORLEANS, like a beautiful, graceful, high bred, kind woman, and with remembered sorrows, wins every homage for her smiles or tears. But the barracks is in freshest youth, and this morning, through peach blossoms and early green, to find her, she was Queen of May, with all the loveliness of spring.

The sward of the parade ground was perfect for color and smoothness; the open drains of running water clearer in their shallow channels than the just beyond Mississippi; the mud cement paths were more than pleasant to the foot, lightfulness to the cheerful saunterer; the drill evolutions gave movement to this walled-in, tranquil world, and lent its buoyant spirit.

And this was a day when comradeship was more abroad than usual on the parade ground, and in the officers' beautiful quarters. Detached service visitors were here from Mr. Vernon Biss, and we concede that Courts have their agreeable usefulness. And there were other callers, retired officers—those who no longer wake to reveille, but who recall their reveilles, not to say their night marches, with some regret, for the world was young then, and they were part of more beautiful than Greek friezes in their processions through the grand period. And there was the graciousness of lunch in an ideally delightful atmosphere. The table is the sum of happiness to its chosen fellowship; its effect is in this old verse—

"With dreamful eyes
My spirit lies,
Under the walls of Paradise."

A glimpse of the barracks in a day like this, is not unlike the supreme moment after a Turkish bath. You remember the old hospital, in the pretty natural park, alongside the barracks, with a gate in the wall between. Well, this morning this hospital remnant deflected the idler's path this side of the barracks rally-port, for the last of the buildings is going the way of the others—to oblivion.

You remember there were four long, two-story buildings, loosely inclosing a quadrangular court, each building having an encircling upper and lower gallery, making an almost august array of columns in the moonlight, and an alluring series of colonades in true tempered sunlight. One by one these buildings passed their usefulness, and perhaps for a long time had been merely monumental, and now but a single range of columns stand, to fall to-morrow. The little octagonal, cupolated building, the centre of the old columned courtyard, will follow in the week. Then, full green will lead from the river side road to the new, more distant, utterly unarchitectural, and, happily, very much smaller hospital. But the barracks man must miss the thousand columns gone.

In a spring morning like this, it is pleasant—delicious—to be tinkled along by the mule car through the miles of peach-blow lanes to the barracks; but for other days there is a path along the levee crest, and you cannot imagine a brighter stroll. You are six or eight feet above the river, close on one side of you, and on the other a narrow road, which you do not really see, for it is bordered by the gardens, orchards, and pretty, old-fashioned, and simple-hearted homes of other times, into which you look—not without a longing. The river reflects a sky that makes the Mississippi as clear as Lake Huron, and for company, on that side, you have every kind of craft, from lightest to largest.

If an old timer, you would have to look for a moment for the adjutant's office at the barracks—how one's pen returns within the precincts—for it now is in one of the round towers, at the down river corner.

At sixty years of age the barracks is as new as of yesterday—but it is recovered youth, under wise administration, making it a perfect thing—even an Army post, delightful to the eye, indoors and outdoors. Two companies must be lonesome, when eight would not be crowded. The happiness of to-day tends to the happiness of to-morrow.

M. M.

The Joseph R. Foard Company of Baltimore, which is the local consignee of the German Government for the World's Fair exhibits, has received a cablegram from Hamburg, advising it of the sailing of the steamer *Longuel* for this port with the great Krupp gun and other exhibits for the Columbian Fair. The gun made especially for the exposition weighs 270,000 pounds. It is a forty-two-centimeter gun, and has a bore of 19½ inches. The barrel is 42 feet 2 inches long. In addition to the great gun the *Longuel* also has on board one 30.5-centimetre gun weighing 136,000 pounds.

RECENT DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AUGUSTUS A. GIBSON, U. S. Army, retired, who died at Fryeburg, Me., Feb. 11, was a gallant officer of the old school. He entered the Military Academy from Maine in 1835, was graduated in 1839, and promoted 2d lieutenant of the 2d Artillery. In 1846 he was promoted 1st lieutenant and served with distinction in the Mexican War, being present at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palmita, Monterey, Siege of Vera Cruz and skirmish of Amazoque. In 1849 and 1850 he was in Florida in the campaign against the Seminole Indians, was promoted captain in 1853, and again in 1856 and 1857 was in the field against the Seminoles. In the early part of the war he was in command of Fort Delaware, was appointed colonel of the 112th Pennsylvania Volunteers and rendered gallant service during the war. In 1863 he had been promoted major of the 3d Artillery, was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment in 1869, and on December 15, 1870, was retired from active service on his own application.

A GALLANT old veteran, Brevet Major Adolph W. Kroutinger, Captain U. S. Army, retired, died February 17, at Rustic, Idaho, his place of residence for a few years past. Major Kroutinger enlisted in the 2d Infantry in 1843, rose to the grade of regimental Sergeant Major, and in 1861 was appointed 2d lieutenant in the regiment, promoted 1st lieutenant in 1862, Captain in 1864, and retired June 7, 1879, on account of disability in the line of duty. He served gallantly during the war of the Rebellion, was A. A. G. of the 2d Brigade of Regulars, Army of the Potomac in 1862, and was engaged in the battles of Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. For his gallantry at the two last named battles he received the brevets of Captain and Major.

J. FRED. MOORE, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon of Brooklyn, N. Y., died at his residence, 444 Pacific street, on Feb. 19. Dr. Moore was surgeon of the 13th N. Y. in 1870, and at the time of his death and for many years was sanitary inspector of the Health Department. He was greatly esteemed for his character as a man and a citizen and his professional reputation was of the highest.

MR. CASPER BRADEN, father of Lieut. Chas. Braden, U. S. Army, retired, died Feb. 24, at Saginaw, Mich. The Saginaw *Courier-Herald* speaks in feeling terms of his worth as a citizen and says: "For many years he was a member of Buena Vista Lodge, holding the position of treasurer. Mr. Braden came to East Saginaw when it was a straggling village and lived to see the present fine city, doing his full share towards its development. He has been ailing off and on for over two years, but a vigorous constitution enabled him to keep away from the final summons."

CONCERNING Prof. Bartlett, a correspondent writes as follows: "One more good man has passed into the great beyond; one more completed life, counting it as three score years and ten. He has fought the good fight, finished his course, 'kept the faith,' kept to its highest ideals of integrity and the purity of true manhood. Dear Prof. Bartlett, one of your warmest, truest friends, desires to lay this loving tribute with all the rest upon your bier. With wonderful intellectual abilities, his innate modesty was remarkable, notoriety foreign to his nature, and the only spoken regret of the last suffering year of his life was that he had accomplished so little for the 'Alma Mater' he loved so well. Faithfulness in all things was the governing rule of his life, and as the shadows of the dark valley closed in upon him his last thoughts were for others, as he fearlessly faced the future, a brave, bright soul 'entering into the rest that remaineth for the people of God.' And among those who mourn, many a bronzed and bearded veteran must recall lovingly some kindly thought and action in the days long gone, of the last of the old professors."

THE late General Beauregard was descended from ancient Welsh and French stock. A lord of the former nationality named Tider settled in France in the thirteenth century, having been compelled by the persecution of Edward the Fair to flee from England. One of his descendants, being restored to favor in the island kingdom, changed his name to Toutant, and then to Toutant. When a daughter of this house of three centuries later married the Sieux Pair de Beauregard, the family name became Toutant de Beauregard. Subsequently the "de" was omitted. It was one of this line who came to Louisiana in the days of Louis XVI—Jacques, a commodore of the Royal Navy, and a Knight of St. Louis. His grandson Jacques married Miss Helen Judith de Reggio, whose grandfather, the Chevalier de Reggio—a near kinsman to the reigning Duke—had obtained from Louis XV a company, in reward of his behavior at the siege of Berg-op-Zoom, to which he had accompanied his friend, the Duke of Richelieu, and later was sent with his command to Louisiana. From this marriage was born Pierre Gustav Toutant Beauregard, the Confederate general. The General is reported to have left an estate of several million dollars.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "Rev. William Taggart McAdam, D. D., Chaplain U. S. Army, retired, who died at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, on the 19th of February last, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, August 5th, 1823. Graduated at Franklin College in 1842, and in Theology at Allegheny City in 1845. Was Pastor in Mercer, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y.; Sharon, Pa.; and Cherokee, Iowa. Was Chaplain of the 57th Pennsylvania Infantry from the 14th of December, 1861, to the 29th of June, 1865. Post Chaplain from the 25th of June, 1869, until his retirement

by the operation of law August 5th, 1887. Chaplain McAdam was a thorough scholar, and an able, faithful and useful minister of the Gospel. In all the churches he served he won an honorable name and is affectionately remembered. Nor was he less zealous or faithful as Chaplain. Patriotic and fearless he shared the privations and dangers of the soldier in the march and on the field and at every post of duty. With his great, warm heart he was to those under his care as a father and brother. Sharing their toil and cares and joys and sorrows he was to them a source of strength and encouragement in sickness and health and in defeat or victory. At Niobrara and Omaha he served with the same fidelity and tenderness, endearing himself to all who could appreciate the excellence of his principles and the manliness of his character. Chaplain McAdam was a consistent Christian, a loving husband and father, a good citizen and soldier, and a true and confiding friend, with malice towards none."

THE Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion in an obituary notice of the late Rear Admiral John Cumming Howell, U. S. Navy, says:

His talents, his stainless consistency of public conduct, and his determination and energy of purpose all concur to invest him with the highest attributes of a naval officer. He was a man of great dignity of character. He was noble in mind. He would not have stooped to anything he considered mean or unworthy. It mattered not in his view that his object could have been gained by unbecoming means without the fact ever coming before the public. It was enough for him that his own mind disapproved, to insure his instant determination to reject. His own inward sense of honor, his consciousness of moral rectitude, was the tribunal to which he appealed in all such cases; and by its decisions he invariably regulated his conduct. One of the bright and loyal representatives of the chivalric old Navy has passed away; a gentleman of the old school has joined the great majority.

THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

ON Jan. 3, 1826, the surviving veterans of the War of 1812 in the City of New York and vicinity organized themselves into a military society, with Major George Howard, formerly 25th U. S. Infantry, as president.

Veterans in other States subsequently formed associations. Among these were the "Old Defenders Association of Maryland," and, in 1854, was organized the "Pennsylvania Association of the Defenders of the Country in the War of 1812," which has since changed its name to that of the General Society of the War of 1812. The society in New York met for many years on the anniversary of Independence and Evacuation Day and dined together in commemoration of the second war for independence against Great Britain. They also saw to it that the American flag was duly hoisted on that day on the Block House site and at the Battery in New York. Finally, with advancing years, the membership rapidly decreased, and anticipating the early extinction of the society, it was decided to put it on a more enduring basis by the admission of descendants and the adoption of a permanent constitution and by-laws suitable for such a military society.

Fourteen surviving veterans of the War of 1812 on Sept. 10, 1890, the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie, duly adopted such a constitution and by-laws and adopted of the distinctive badge and ribbon which constitutes the insignia of their society. They also designated the Board of Directors we named at the time and these have been continued with the exception that Mr. Henry Chauncey, Jr., 49 Wall street, New York, succeeded to the office of assistant secretary upon the departure of Mr. Center for Japan.

The ribbon of this military society is the same as that used only by Great Britain, Brunswick, and Hanover for medals granted for gallant service in the War of 1812 in Europe, viz., deep red edged with dark blue, which were also American colors—in flag and uniforms.

Following is an illustration of the badge of the New York Society:



NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Scribner's Magazine for March contains several remarkable articles in the line of "personal reminiscences and memoirs" which they announced to be one of the features of the year.

A very beautiful calendar for 1893 has been published by the New York Engraving and Printing Company of 320-322 Pearl street. The most exquisite engravings appear on each monthly page.

The editors of *Town Topics* announce that, with the first issue in March, the paper will be enlarged to thirty-two pages, and each number will contain a short story, and a chapter or two of a serial by some well known litterateur.

Washington society, especially the official portion of it, will be the subject of a valuable article by Henry Loomis Nelson in the March number of *Harper's Magazine*. Several characteristic illustrations by C. S. Reinhart add to its interest.

The editors of *Town Topics* invite a new contest for prize stories of from 40,000 to 45,000 words in length, for which the following prizes will be awarded: \$1,000 for the first, \$300 for the second, \$200

for the third. The winners of the second and third prizes will have the privilege of withdrawing their stories, if they do not care to accept the moneys named. The story taking the first prize will be printed with the name of the author in the great summer number of *Tales from Town Topics*, No. 8, published June 1. Contestants must have their manuscripts in by April 20, at latest. All manuscripts must be typewritten and inscribed with a *nom de plume*. The name and the address of the author are to be enclosed and sealed in a separate envelope. The stories will be read by a committee of five, and when the three best ones are selected, the sealed envelopes will be broken. Address manuscripts to the Editors of *Town Topics*, and mark on the wrapper, "Prize Story."

"Customs of the Service"—a handbook of Naval Etiquette for the use of Naval Militia, by A. H. Dutton, late naval cadet, U. S. N., is a very useful work. There are many points of naval regulation, custom and etiquette which it is quite difficult to learn except by more or less experience on board ship. In view of the somewhat limited opportunities afforded the naval militia of the various States to become acquainted with these, an attempt has been made in this work to supply useful information on the subject. No effort has been made to produce an exhaustive treatise on the subject, which has been handled in as brief and concise a manner as possible, with the intention of supplying a handbook of convenient size for ready reference. The author is under many obligations to Lieut. J. C. Soley, U. S. Navy; Lieut. Theodore H. Clapp and Master-at-Arms E. G. Morse, of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, for valuable suggestions in the preparation of this handbook. Copies of this book may be obtained at Darnell and Upham's Old Corner Bookstore, Washington and School streets, Boston; price 50 cents.

The second volume of "Great Commander Series," published by D. Appleton and Co., is the biography of General Zebiah Taylor, by Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A. The author evidently admires and loves his hero, and all who read this book will join with him in the conclusion that it might well have been named "The Struggle of a Noble Life." What higher standard of nobility can there be than that illustrated in the life of this great soldier, faithful to his duty in the face of tremendous misrepresentation, and ignoring the sneers of mean men who sought persistently to misrepresent his motives because they failed in every way to understand the greatness of his character. General Taylor strove to serve his country in spite of the ingratitude shown to him by its authorities. When for political reasons he was prevented from carrying out his plans, and the orders were issued detaching the best troops of his small command for the purpose of giving to another the glory of a victory which should have been his, he never faltered, but sent the entire number without complaint or hesitation, and with them a message to the new commander wishing him every success in the enterprise. Not content with this, he proceeded to marshal his depleted force, to inspire them with his own courage and indomitable will, and then he advanced with this little band into a hostile country, where, although surrounded by an enemy five times his number he fought and won the battle of Buena Vista in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles. Is it any wonder he was called "Rough and Ready," or that his presence inspired his command? When General Taylor was reproached for not advancing, the delay being occasioned by the failure of the Government to supply him with the necessary means of transportation in spite of his repeated requests, he did not sulk nor complain, but strove to remedy the deficiency by the use of pack mules. The story of his struggles, his courage, his steadfastness under severe trials and his utter self abnegation is told, and well told by his biographer in language simple yet forcible. Gen. Taylor appears throughout as one who loved his country beyond everything, and no thought of his personal comfort or ambition was ever permitted to weigh in his mind against the duty he owed the land of his birth. Even his early life possesses to the thoughtful reader a charm as showing the varied circumstances which combined to prepare this soldier for the great work of his life. Trusted in the field at an early age with important commands, he was never found wanting. When, in spite of his enemies, the people determined to honor him with the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, he declined at first, and urged the claims of others, but when the demand was made in unmistakable terms and followed by a popular vote, he accepted the office with diffidence and yielded to the popular voice, and administered it with sole reference to the good of the whole country, refusing to subject himself to the dictates of party.

LIEUTENANT C. M. DODGE, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., whose "blanket roll support" has received trial by several companies in the Army, is expected at Rock Island Arsenal next week to further perfect his invention.

The Lyceum course at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., arranged by Col. N. W. Osborn, 5th Inf., for the current season is as follows: "The landing of Menendez at St. Augustine and his military occupation of the region," by Col. Osborn himself; "The true relations that exist and should exist between the Regular Army and State troops," Capt. Woodruff; "Modern development of infantry tactics," Lieut. Liggett; "Transportation of troops and supplies," Lieut. Miller; "Photography, its present application to military methods and its future development," Lieut. Deffrees; "Military signaling and telegraphy," Lieut. Chatfield, and "Military gymnastics," Lieut. Heavey.

We are glad to learn that after the most critical examination of the various testimony given by the accusers of Lieut. O. W. Lowry, U. S. N., the board of managers of the New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island, found that the charges were not sustained and he was pronounced not guilty. We further learn that the differences between Lieut. Lowry and his accusers have been reconciled and harmony has been secured at the House once more, all promising to obey Lieut. Lowry's wishes and to co-operate to make his future administration an entire success.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

The second session of the Fifty-second Congress has closed. There was nothing notable about this session, as far as the Services are concerned. The appropriations for the regular expenses of the military and naval establishments are about the same as usual, several new ships have been authorized, and several millions for fortifications.

Thus, it is gratifying to observe, the session, if it did not give all that was estimated for, did more than was expected, for when it assembled the prevailing impression was that there would be no appropriations for coast defenses and new ships beyond what was necessary to meet current obligations.

The greatest disappointment is over the failure to do anything in regard to the reorganization of the infantry and artillery arms of the Service. In this respect the Army is left in a very embarrassing position. The unwarranted and illegal action of Mr. Proctor in skeletonizing two companies of each regiment has exposed a vulnerable point of attack for the coming retrenchment and reform Congress. Reorganization, during the session just closed, giving the much desired three battalion organization, and correcting the damage done by incompetent hands, would have staved off action by the next Congress, and thus relieved the danger of a wholesale reduction.

Precious few items of special or general legislation have gone on the statute books as a result of the session's deliberations. Those affecting the Service can be counted on the fingers of the two hands, and none of them, except the Service riders to appropriation bills are especially important.

A number of measures are left on the calendar in an advanced stage of consideration, but there is no use enumerating them since they have expired with the session as well as those which progressed no further than the petition basket.

After considerable debate, the Senate Military Committee, at a special meeting, held on Tuesday last decided by a vote of one majority to recommend the confirmation of Lieut. J. A. Dapray to be Major and Paymaster. It is still doubtful whether he will be confirmed, for besides the opposition likely to develop in the Senate there are grave doubts whether there will be another executive session.

The nomination of Capt. Kirby was pigeon holed by the Military Committee, and will therefore not be confirmed.

The House Military Committee has made an adverse report on the bill for the restoration and retirement of Major A. H. Nickerson.

The Senate Military Committee has made a favorable report on the bill recently passed by the House for the organization of the Hospital Corps into companies with amendments striking out the words "upon the same military status as companies of infantry," and adding the following section:

"Sec. 6. That nothing in this act shall be construed to give officers of the Medical Department the right to command in the line or in the staff corps."

If reached, the bill will be passed by the Senate and become a law. Officers of the Surgeon-General's Office are watching it closely and appear confident of its passage.

The Sundry civil bill as it finally passed both houses of Congress contains the following items of interest to the service: For enlargement of military posts, \$350,000; for commencing work on the Helena, Montana, Military post, \$100,000; for improvements of Rock Island Arsenal, \$20,000; for Rock Island Bridge, \$262,500; for Buena Vista Arsenal, \$2,000; for Columbia Arsenal, \$5,000; for Frankford Arsenal, \$5,000; Indianapolis Arsenal, \$11,000; Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, \$2,500; Springfield Arsenal, \$10,000; Repairs to Arsenal, \$45,000; for Construction of Buildings near St. Augustine, Fla; for Use of Troops at St. Francis Barracks, Fla, \$30,000; for Monuments and Tablets at Gettysburg, \$25,000; for continuing the Publication of the Rebellion Records, \$175,500; for Preparing Index to Congressional Records, \$14,600; for Text Books, etc., at Fort Monroe, Va.; for Artillery School; for Text Book, etc., for Infantry and Cavalry School at Ft. Leavenworth, \$1,500; for completing Store House and Offices at Ft. Omaha, N. B., \$30,000; for Ft. Leavenworth Military Prison, \$76,240.

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval appropriation bill, as passed by the Senate and sent to conference, contains a number of changes in the measure as passed by the House, among them some important items of legislation, which it was sought to obtain through special measures. The most important changes are an increase in the number of apprentice boys from seven hundred and fifty to fifteen hundred; adding officers of the construction corps, holding the rank of lieutenant to the list of those made eligible for appointment to the position of chief constructor; striking out the House provision permitting enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to purchase their discharge; for the construction of a submarine torpedo boat at \$200,000; for the construction of four gun boats, instead of one as proposed by the House; increasing the appropriation for the construction of the Puget Sound dry dock from \$225,000 to \$300,000; for the right to purchase or employ patented processes considered desirable for increasing the efficiency of armor and the armament of vessels; appropriating \$300,000 to meet the expenses of the Naval Review. The latter amendment reads as follows:

International Naval Rendezvous and Review: For the expenses of the international naval rendezvous and review, including assembling and preparation of ships and such temporary increase of the force of enlisted men and marines as may be required, and such other necessary expenses as the Secretary of the Navy may authorize, to be immediately available, \$300,000; and the number of persons who may at one time be enlisted into the Navy of the U. S., including seamen, ordinary seamen, landmen, mechanics, firemen, and coal heavers, and including 1,500 apprentices and boys, hereby authorized to be enlisted annually, shall not exceed 9,000. And the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized, empowered, and directed to define and establish suitable anchorage grounds in Hampton Roads and in New York Harbor during the continuance of the naval rendezvous and review to be held in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, creating the World's Columbian Exposition; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby further authorized to make such rules and regulations regarding the movements of all vessels in the roadstead and harbor named as may be

necessary in order to insure the proper and orderly conduct of said naval rendezvous and review and provide for the safety of the vessels participating therein; and such rules and regulations, when so issued and published shall have the force and effect of law.

For expenses of the Army incident to international naval rendezvous and review: To enable the commanding officer and troops at Fort Monroe, Va., to participate in a becoming manner in the ceremonies incident to the international naval rendezvous and review in Hampton Roads during April, 1893, to be immediately available and to be disbursed by the commanding officer of the post at Fort Monroe, Va., under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$5,800.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

We give here the Army Appropriation Bill as it finally becomes a law:

Pay of line officers.....\$2,775,000
Pay for length of service..... 822,670
Pay of enlisted men..... 4,100,000

And on and after the first day of July, 1893, the pay per month of first sergeants shall be \$25 per month, sergeants \$18 per month, and in both classes the increase of pay for length of service as now provided by law.

Pay of Hospital Corps.....\$215,000
Service pay of enlisted men..... 475,130
General service clerks and messengers..... 161,900
Pay of general staff..... 1,598,300

Provided, That hereafter no appointments shall be made to the grade of major in the Pay Department of the Army until the number of majors in that Department is reduced below twenty-five, and thereafter the number of officers of that grade in the Pay Department shall be fixed at twenty-five: And provided further, That hereafter the Secretary of War is also authorized to arrange for the payment of enlisted men serving at posts or places where no paymaster is on duty, by check or by currency, to be sent to them by mail or express, at the expense and risk of the United States.

Pay of retired officers.....\$1,400,000
Pay of retired enlisted men..... 320,000
Miscellaneous..... 122,279
Pay of enlisted men on discharge..... 875,000

Total Pay and general expenses.....\$13,256,789

For pay of a clerk attendant on the collection and classification of information from abroad, \$1,500; and hereafter the officers detailed to obtain the same shall be entitled to mileage and transportation, and also commutation of quarters while on this duty as provided while on other duty.

For mileage to officers who travel on duty without troops, when authorized by law, not to exceed \$100.00 to be allotted by the Secretary of War to the War Department and to the several military departments, and not more than three-fifths of said amount shall be expended during the first half of the fiscal year and not more than one-half of the remainder during each of the remaining quarters:

Provided, That in disbursing this amount the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to an officer shall be four cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes, and in addition there to the cost of the transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes, exclusive of parlor car or sleeping car fare and transfers: And further provided, That when any officer so traveling shall travel in whole or in part on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, or over any of the bond-aided Pacific railroads, he shall be allowed for himself only four cents per mile as a subsistence fund for every mile necessarily traveled over any such railroads: And provided further, That the transportation furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to officers traveling without troops shall be limited to transportation in kind not including sleeping or parlor car accommodations over free roads, over bond-aided Pacific railroads, and by conveyance belonging to said department.

For the purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to troops, civil employees when entitled thereto, hospital matrons, military convicts at posts, prisoners of war (including Indians held by the army as prisoners, but for whose subsistence appropriation is not otherwise made), estimated for the fiscal year on the basis of ten millions, \$17,425.

Provided, That hereafter the number of paymasters' clerks shall be reduced one for every paymaster reduced under the operations of this act: Provided further, That hereafter the maximum sum to be allowed paymasters' clerks and the expert accountant of the Inspector-General's department, when traveling on duty, shall be four cents per mile; and in addition thereto, when transportation cannot be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of the same actually paid by them, exclusive of parlor car or sleeping car fare and transfers.

For commutation of quarters to commissioned officers on duty with troops at stations where there are no public quarters, \$300,000: Provided, That hereafter officers temporarily absent on duty in the field shall not lose their right to quarters or commutation thereof at their permanent station while so temporarily absent.

Subsistence Department..... 1,700,000
Quartermaster's Department..... 2,525,000

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on printing unless the same shall be done by contract, after due notice and competition, except in such cases as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice for competition: Provided further, That after advertisement all the supplies for the use of the various departments and posts of the Army shall be purchased where the same can be purchased the cheapest, quality and transportation considered.

Incidental expenses.....\$650,000

Provided, That \$200,000 of the appropriation for incidental expenses, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be set aside for the payment of enlisted men on extra duty at constant labor of not less than ten days in the Quartermaster's Department, but no such payment shall be made at any greater rate per day than is fixed by law for the class of persons employed at the work done therein.

For the purchase of horses and expenses the inci-

dent thereto, \$130,000. Provided, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number on hand, shall not at any time exceed the number of enlisted men and Indian scouts in the mounted service; and that no part of this appropriation shall be paid out for horse not purchased by contract, after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's Department, and an inspection by such Department, all under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War.

Army Transportation..... 2,600,000

[The usual proviso concerning compensation to Land Grant Roads is inserted here.]

Barracks and Quarters..... 700,000

[A proviso following requires estimates for expenditures exceeding \$500, and contracts after advertising "as far as may be practicable" and limits the amount to be paid to civilian employees.]

Construction and repair of hospitals..... \$50,000

Construction quarters for hospital stewards..... 7,000

Provided, That hereafter the posts at which such quarters shall be constructed shall be designated by the Secretary of War, and such quarters shall be built by contract, after legal advertisement, whenever the same is practicable.

Ranges and target appliances..... 8,000

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage..... 1,200,000

Provided, That hereafter out of the money hereby appropriated for clothing and equipage of the Army there shall not be expended at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth a sum in excess of \$125,000.

Contingent expenses..... 15,000

Medical and hospital department..... 185,000

Provided, That hereafter so much of Sec. 3709 R. S. as requires advertisement before purchase shall not apply to the purchase of medicines and medical supplies.

Material for teaching cooking to enlisted men

hospital corps..... 500

Medicine Museum and library..... 12,000

Engineer department..... 11,000

Ordnance Department, \$607,600 (including \$26,600 for morning and evening gun. "For manufacture of arms at the national armories, \$400,000. Provided, that no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the manufacture of magazine rifles of foreign invention until such magazine rifles of American invention as may be presented for tests to the War Department within the next thirty days shall have been tested by a Board of Officers to be selected by the Secretary of War, which Board shall report to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification before July 1, 1893.

If the decision of said Board of Officers shall be in favor of any American invention and shall also receive the approval of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and the Secretary of War, then this appropriation, or such part thereof as the Secretary may direct, shall be expended in the manufacture of such American arm: Provided further, That if no such American invention shall be recommended by said board or receive the approval of the Secretary of War, this appropriation shall be applicable to the manufacture of the magazine arm recommended for trial by the board recently in session and approved by the Secretary of War.

Expenses of recruiting.....\$130,000

And hereafter, in time of peace, no recruit shall be enlisted in the Army for the first time who is over thirty years of age, and no private shall be reenlisted who has served ten years or more, or who is over thirty-five years of age, except such as have already served as enlisted men for twenty years or upwards.

Signal Service.....\$22,000

Telegraph line from Ringgold to McIntosh... 17,000

Contingent expenses..... 3,000

LATE NAVY ORDERS.

MARCH 3.—Lieut.-Commander H. W. Lyon, to hold himself in readiness to command the Yantic.

MARCH 3.—Lieutenant A. E. Culver, from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to special duty at Cramp's shipyard in connection with the cruiser New York.

Commander Merrill Miller, from the 1st Lighthouse District, April 1, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander G. E. Wingate, from command of the Michigan and ordered to the 1st Lighthouse District, April 1.

Lieut.-Commander R. M. Berry, to command the Michigan, March 20.

Lieutenant W. G. Marshall, to the Charleston, March 16.

Lieutenant J. J. Hunker, from the Charleston and granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant T. D. Griffin, from the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the Charleston March 16.

Lieutenant J. U. Glennon, from the Charleston and granted three months' leave.

Leave.

Granted Lieut.-Commander W. H. Emory, for one year, with permission to leave the U. S.

FEB. 25.—1st Asst. Engr. A. L. Broadbent, assigned to the Hartley at San Francisco.

2d Asst. Engr. S. B. McLenehan, assigned to Bear.

FEB. 27.—2d Lieut. S. M. Crossley assigned to Woodbury at Eastport, Me.

2d Lieut. A. Y. Lowe, assigned to Bear at San Francisco.

FEB. 28.—3d Lieut. G. D. Carden, assigned to Manhattan at New York.

MARCH 1.—Capt. D. F. Tozier, assigned to Grant at New York.

Capt. T. S. Smythe, assigned to Dells at Portland, Me.

Capt. D. E. Hodgson, assigned to Fremont at Detroit.

2d Lieut. J. H. Quinn, detached from Corwin, and placed on waiting orders.

1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth, assigned to Bear at San Francisco.

1st Asst. Engr. R. G. Schwarz, assigned to Bear at San Francisco.

THE Atlanta will probably be sent from Key West to San Domingo, in response to a request from the State Department for a naval vessel there.

LAUNCH OF THE INDIANA.

The U. S. S. Battleship *Indiana* was successfully launched from the yards of Messrs. Cramps at Philadelphia, Feb. 28, in the presence of 10,000 people and during a drenching rain. Among the special guests were President Harrison, Attorney General Miller, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Secretary Tracy, Senator Washburn and others, with a full representation of Navy men.

Miss Jessie Miller, of Indianapolis, daughter of the Attorney General, christened the vessel, who slid down the ways without any difficulty. Following the launch, the special guests were entertained at the office of Messrs. Cramp.

The *Indiana* is built of steel. The hull is protected by belts of armor eighteen inches thick at the maximum and seven and one-half feet wide, three feet of which is above water. This protection runs along both sides of the vessel for a distance of 118 feet amidships, at the extremities of which the armor turns in toward the centre line at an angle of forty-five degrees for a longitudinal distance of twenty-four feet, affording a total broadside protection of 196 feet and passing around and supporting the armor for the 13-inch gun turrets.

On top of this side armor is placed a steel deck, two and three-fourth inches thick, under which are the magazines and machinery. Above this belt of side armor and extending from redoubt to redoubt, there is armor five inches thick, with a backing of ten feet of coal.

The vessel has a powerful ram bow. The principal dimensions are:—Length on the water line, 348 feet; breadth, extreme, 69.25 feet; draught, forward and aft, 24 feet; displacement, 10,200 tons; sustained sea speed, 15 knots; normal coal supply, 400 tons.

Between the turrets for the 13-inch guns there is a superstructure in which are placed the 6-inch guns, and above, or upon the deck erected thereon, are placed the 8-inch guns. A battery of 6-pounders is arranged along the top of the hammock berthing and bridge, and 1-pounders are placed two forward and two aft, one on either side, on the berth deck. In the tops of the double topped military mast are placed four Gatling guns, two in each top. The main battery will consist of four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch breech loading rifles. The secondary battery will contain twenty 6-pounder and four 1-pounder rapid fire guns and four Gatling guns. There are six torpedo tubes, one bow, one stern and four broadsides—two on each side, just abaft and forward of the forward and after barbettes respectively.

The engines are of the twin screw, vertical, triple expansion, inverted cylinder type, the diameter of the cylinders being as follows:—High pressure, 34½ inches; intermediate pressure, 48 inches; low pressure, 75 inches, with a common stroke of 42 inches. There are four double ended boilers 18 feet long by 15 feet in diameter, and two single ended boilers (donkey) 8½ feet long, 10 feet in diameter. Each boiler and engine is in a separate water tight compartment.

While the normal coal supply is 400 tons, there is a coal bunker capacity of 1,800 tons.

The complement will consist of 460 persons—officers and men. Good quarters and accommodations have been provided, and all the latest sanitary improvements will be installed to insure efficiency and thoroughness in lighting, ventilating and draining.

THE CHILIAN BATTLESHIP CAPITAN PRAT.

The Chilean battleship *Capitan Prat*, built at La Seyne by the Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, has made the official trials of her guns, which were especially interesting, because, in this ship, the guns, turrets and munition-lifts are all worked by electricity, or, in case of accident, by hand. The *Capitan Prat*'s speed trials took place last August, when she realised a speed of 17.8 knots with 9,648 indicated horse-power and 110 revolutions, and 18.3 knots with forced draught at 12,150 h. p. and 118 revolutions. Much surprise has been expressed that the official gun-trials were conducted, by request of the Chilean Government, privately, in the presence only of the appointed officers and of the officials at La Seyne. The were, however, satisfactory, both in regard to the guns and turrets, save that, for the simultaneous discharge of the coupled 12 cm. guns, some slight modification becomes necessary. The *Prat* carries four 24 cm. (9.44") 36 calibre Canet guns, on Canet mounts, in barbette turrets, placed lozenge-wise, one firing ahead, another astern, and one sponsored out on either broadside capable of a wide range both forward and aft. There are also 8 Canet quick-firing guns of 12 cm. (4.72") and 45 calibres (with single-action breech movement), coupled in closed turrets, whereof two are forward and two aft. The auxiliary armament consists of four Hotchkiss 57 mm. quick-firing guns, four of 47 mm. and six of 37 mm., and five other machine guns in the tops; and there are four torpedo tubes on the Canet system, one, fixed, forward, two on turntables on each broadside, and one aft. At earlier trials, with smokeless powders, the 24 cm. gun gave a velocity of more than 2,400 feet, and the 12 cm. gun of 2,624 feet. It will be seen that the disposition of the *Prat*'s guns presents many advantages. The electric installation has been made jointly by MM. Canet and Lagane.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

BATTLESHIPS in the French Navy are to be supplied hereafter with the Lephay compass, which was experimentally fitted on board the battleship *Hoche*. The inventor, M. Lephay, a French naval lieutenant, contrives, by the adoption of a combination of lenses and mirrors, to throw from the binnacle lamp of his compass a vertical line of light upon the interior side of the compass box, between the card and the glass. This is, for the time being a fixed line, and bears a known relation with the line of the ship's keel. It thus marks the course of the vessel. Another combination of lenses and mirrors above the centre of the card throws upon the interior side of the compass box a second ray of light, which moves as the card moves. All that the helmsman has to do is to keep the two lines in one. The navigating officer sets the course by so moving the rays that the ship being on her course, both are in one; and thus it is not even necessary for the helmsman to know what course he is steering.

THE NAVY

HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy
JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Naval Review Fleet.—Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Commander-in-Chief.

(In accordance with Special Orders No. 21, Jan. 14, 1895, the North Atlantic and South Atlantic Stations are temporarily discontinued from March 1, until the close of the Naval Review, their respective commanders reporting to Rear-Admiral Gherardi with their vessels for duty in the Naval Review Fleet.)

BALTIMORE, flagship, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. W. R. Bridgman. Arrived at New York, Feb. 28. Fitting out for Naval Review. Will rendezvous at Hampton Roads about March 15.

CHARLESTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry F. Pickens. Arrived at Norfolk Feb. 27. Fitting out for Naval Review.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain J. C. Watson. Same as Charleston.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander Frank Wildes. Same as Baltimore.

N. Atl. Station.—(Temporarily discontinued).—A. E. Adm. John G. Walker.

Address care Commandant, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Capt. A. S. Barker. At Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 20. Ordered to Hampton Roads.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander Edwin White. At Norfolk, Va., fitting out. Will go to Hampton Roads early in March.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson. At Key West, Fla., March 1. Ordered to Hampton Roads.

CHICAGO, 2d rate, 14 guns, flagship. Capt. John F. McGlensy. At New York. Ordered to Hampton Roads.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. At Key West Feb. 18. Will soon proceed to Hampton Roads.

MIANTONOMOH, monitor, 2d rate, 4 guns, Captain Montgomery Slocum, comd'g. At New York Navy-yard. Will soon proceed to Hampton Roads.

VESUVIUS, 4th rate, 3 guns, dynamite cruiser. Lt. Seaton Schroeder, comd'g. Arrived at New York from Port Royal, S. C., March 1.

S. Atl. Sta'n.—Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham. (Station temporarily discontinued until close of Naval Review in April.)

The mail matter for ships on this station should be addressed "Care of the United States Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London." Letters sent to Rio Janeiro are frequently subjected to very long delays, owing to fumigation and other reasons.

NEWARK, flagship, 2d rate, 12 guns. Captain Silas Casey. En route from the Canaries to Havana. Caravels in convoy.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. En route from the Canaries to Havana. Caravels in convoy.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Wm. W. Mead. Left Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 9 for Hampton Roads, Va., where she arrived Feb. 27. Will be inspected by Inspection Board on March 3. Will go out of commission in a few days, and may be fitted up for service at the Naval Academy.

YANTIC, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Belden. Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 15. Lieut.-Comdr. Belden will shortly be detached and ordered home for examination for promotion.

Pacific Station.—Acting Rear Admiral J. S. Skerrett.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 3d rate. Comdr. Thomas Nelson. At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15. Awaiting orders which will probably send her to Samoa. A slight fire occurred in the hold of the vessel on Feb. 15, due to some hot tar falling on a lamp. The captain of the hold was severely burned, but the crew soon controlled the fire.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. W. H. Whiting. Arrived at Samoa from Honolulu Dec. 13. Orders have been sent for her to return home.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain B. F. Day. At Honolulu, S. I.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu Jan. 29.

RANGER, 3d rate, Commander E. Longnecker. At San Francisco, Cal., awaiting orders. May be ordered any day to Honolulu.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns. Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter. On surveying duty on lower coast of California. Sailed from San Diego Feb. 12.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Adm. D. B. Harmony. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Geo. R. Durand. On a cruise to Swatow, Manila, Zehol, and Hong Kong. Comdr. G. M. Book ordered to command per steamer of March 4 from San Francisco.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. A. H. McCormick. At Hong Kong Feb. 8.

MONOCACY, Comdr. F. M. Barber, 3d rate 6 guns. At Nankin Dec. 31.

MARION, flagship, 3d rate, 8 guns. Comdr. C. V. Gridley. At Poochoo Dec. 31, and from there was to proceed to Amoy, Hong Kong, Saigon, Bangkok, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Batavia, Savwak, Labuan, Manila and back to Hong Kong.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker. At Nagasaki, Japan. Under orders to be sold.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Lieut.-Comdr. J. E. Dayton or-

dered to command per steamer of Jan. 24 from San Francisco. At Nagasaki Dec. 31.

Apprentices Training Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. C. D. Sigbee. On winter cruise in the West Indies. Arrived at Trinidad, February 14. Mail for the *Portsmouth* should leave the U. S. as follows: Care of U. S. Consul, St. Thomas, W. I., until April 12 after April 12 all mail should be sent to Hampton Roads, Va. The ship may visit the French West Indies, for which contingency arrangements will be made at St. Thomas for forwarding mail from that point.

RICHMOND, 8d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunde. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys. Captain J. R. Bartlett. At dock foot of West 60th street, N. Y. City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. T. A. Lyons. On her winter's practice cruise. Arrived at Bridgeton, Barbadoes, W. I., Feb. 13, after a voyage of 15 days from Porto Praya. In latitude 13 deg. 38 min. N., long. 59 deg. 2 min. W., at ten minutes past nine p. m., Feb. 10, Daniel J. Quinn, a third class apprentice, fell overboard from the port main chain while the ship was making seven knots with a moderate breeze and sea and was lost. His body was not recovered. Mail should be addressed care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London. At Barbadoes Feb. 14.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT

CUSHING, torpedo boat, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher commanding. At Newport, R. I.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, despatch boat, 2 guns. Lieut. B. H. Buckingham. At Washington Navy-yard. Ordered to Norfolk to have her bottom cleaned for service in Naval Review.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At New York Navy-yard.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (3 howitzers and 1 Gatling). Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate. At Buffalo, N. Y., where new boilers are being put in.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts.

SARATOGA, Lt.-Comdr. E. T. Strong. Nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. Address Philadelphia.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York.

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns (practice ship of Naval Academy). Comdr. C. F. Goodrich. At New York.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns. Lt.-Comdr. J. F. Merry. At Boston, Mass.

MONTEREY.—Coast defence vessel, 2d rate, 4 guns, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston. Receiving-ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. O. S. Cotton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. J. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 30 guns, Capt. Jas. O'Kane. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catekill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. G. W. Pigman, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

PROFESSOR LAUGHTON in 1879 suggested that each ship should have, in addition to her ensign, a flag of her own, recalling the glories of her name.

The Norwegian Viking ship to be sent to America for exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair was launched at Sandefjord on Feb. 14, in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators and amid great enthusiasm.

A PECULIARITY of the new French sea-going torpedo boat *Corsaire* is that she is fitted with a single mast, stepped very far forward and placed, not in the middle line of the vessel, but on the starboard side. The dimensions of the boat are: Length, 156 ft. 6 in.; beam, 15 ft.; displacement, 150 tons; and the full speed is to be 25.5 knots. She was launched in December at St. Denis, and is about to proceed to Cherbourg for her trials.

The condition of work on vessels building Feb. 1, 1895, is shown by the following statement of the degree of completion of the several vessels:

New York	88	Amphitrite	86	Machias	86
Indiana	60	Texas	79	Castine	86
Massachusetts	55	Raleigh	87	Ram	86
Columbia	56	Boat No. 2	71	Montgomery	90.5
Minneapolis	53	Maine	91	Olympia	86
Montgomery	90	Cincinnati	87	Oregon	86
Detroit	95	Puritan	76	Monadnock	86
Bancroft	99	Terror	86	Marblehead	86

In a lecture on the subject of ventilation on ship-board, Capt. MacIwaine, of the Royal Navy, estimates that between 3,500 and 4,000 cubic feet of air per head per hour are needed to counteract air which has been rendered impure by breathing. If there are other causes which make the air impure, such as unclean bodies and dirty clothes, then more fresh air is required. Capt. MacIwaine urges upon commanding officers the need for cleanliness among their men, and the advisability of frequently and thoroughly airing bedding and clothes.

"Up to the present we have not felt able," says the *Electrician*, "to advocate the general use of electric motors in place of hydraulic gear or auxiliary steam engines on board ship; but the effect of recent frost on the *Benbow* discloses a weak point in hydraulic machinery which has no parallel in electrical work. The gear of the heavy guns has been not only disabled, but has suffered such serious injury that it has been found necessary to take the greater portion of it to pieces, and to forward it to the manufacturers for reconstruction and repair." As this difficulty is easily avoided, it must still be a question whether electric motors would be good things for such purpose.

The officers and crews of the vessels of Admiral Gherardi's squadron are much pleased over the orders from the Navy Department to go to New York and Norfolk for repairs. The trip from San Francisco has been on the whole a very tedious one, and the need of a good rest is felt by all.

During the cruise of the U. S. squadron under Rear Admiral Gherardi, which began the latter part of September, 1892, the vessels of the squadron have steamed some 15,000 miles, and have spent 73 days at sea and 78 days in port. The *Baltimore's* cruise began in August, 1890, when she conveyed the remains of the late inventor, John Ericsson, to Sweden. She has covered a distance of some 50,400 miles and has visited 70 different ports.

Washington's birthday was made quite noteworthy at Mare Island by a long programme of athletic and other sports gotten up at short notice by the commander and officers of the U. S. S. *Adams*. The entertainment began with a game of base ball at the Marine Barracks, which was followed by boat-races, foot-races, tug-of-war, a pie-eating contest, which was very funny, a greased pole, sparring matches, etc. About \$200 were offered in prizes and won by men from the *Ranger*, *Corwin*, *Hassler* and *Adams*. Lieutenant Kane, U. S. N. C., and Ensign Wiley and Mosle distinguished themselves as sprinters. There was a very large attendance, good music, refreshments and dancing.

EXECUTIVE clemency was exercised by the President on March 1st in three Navy court-martial cases. These were: Comdr. Felix McCurley, who was tried for grounding the *Alliance* at Yokohama and sentenced to 18 months suspension, which was subsequently mitigated by the President to 12 months; Chief Engineer B. C. Gowing, tried on charges of drunkenness and sentenced to two years suspension, and P. A. Paymr. T. J. Cowie, tried for drunkenness and sentenced to five years suspension. In the cases of Comdr. McCurley and Chief Engineer Gowing the President has remitted the unexpired portion of their sentences and ordered their restoration to duty. In the case of P. A. Paymr. Cowie the sentence has been reduced to two years.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

FEB 25.—Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, to assume command of the *Dolphin*.

FEB 25.—Commander F. M. Green, to ordnance instruction, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Lieut.-Commander R. E. Carmody, to hold himself in readiness for orders to the *Miantonomoh*.

Assistant Surgeon L. L. Von Wedekind, to the receiving-ship *Wabash*.

Lieutenant H. S. Chase, to the *Bancroft*, March 3.

Acting Gunner F. L. Hoagland, to instruction in the manufacture, etc., of the Whitehead automobile torpedoes.

Detached.

FEB 25.—Captain Byron Wilson, from duty as president of the Board of Inspection of merchant vessels at New York and transferred to the retired list of the Navy, from Feb. 24, 1893.

Lieutenant C. J. Badger, from the *Chicago* and ordered to the *Dolphin*.

Lieutenant E. F. Quaintrough, from the *Charleston* and granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant J. A. Shearman, from duty as inspector of steel at the Homestead Steel Works and ordered to assume charge as inspector of steel at Harborsburg, Pa.

Paymaster John Furey, from the receiving-ship *Vermont*, March 30, ordered to settle accounts and then await orders.

Paymaster O. C. Tiffanv, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, March 30 next, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

FEB 25.—Surgeon P. A. Lovering, from duty at the marine rendezvous, Boston, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

P. A. Surgeon G. B. Wilson, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to duty at the marine rendezvous, Boston, Mass.

P. A. Surgeon N. H. Drake, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

P. A. Engineer G. W. McElroy, from the San Francisco and granted leave for two months.

P. A. Engineer F. W. Bartlett, from the *Charleston* and granted three months' leave.

P. A. Engineer E. R. Freeman, from the Concord and ordered as assistant to the inspector of machinery of the New York.

Assistant Engineer H. G. Leopold, Jr., from duty at the Bath Iron Works, Me., and ordered to the *Charleston*.

Assistant Engineer J. B. Patton, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Concord.

Assistant Engineer W. H. Alderdice, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the San Francisco.

Lieut.-Commander Asa Walker, from the *Miantonomoh* and ordered to command the *Bancroft*, March 3.

Lieutenant W. P. Day, from the receiving-ship *Franklin* and ordered to the *Bancroft* as executive.

Lieutenant John F. Parker, as aide to the President of the United States, March 4.

Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered to the *Bancroft*, March 3.

Lieutenant S. L. Graham, from ordnance instruction, Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Bancroft*.

Assistant Paymaster T. H. Hicks, from the *Vermont* and ordered to the *Bancroft*.

Confirmations.

FEB 20.—Ensign Albert P. Niblack, to be a lieutenant, junior grade.

Ensign Wm. Truxtun, to be a lieutenant, junior grade.

Ensign Stokeley Morgan, to be a lieutenant, junior grade.

Commander Silas W. Terry, to be a captain.

Lieut.-Commander Edward T. Strong, to be a commander.

Lieutenant Daniel Delehanty, to be a lieutenant-commander.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Albert Gleave, to be a lieutenant.

Ensign Francis J. Haesler, to be a lieutenant, junior grade.

Lieut.-Commander Robert E. Impey, to be a commander.

Lieutenant Frank W. Nichols, to be a lieutenant-commander.

Lieutenant (junior grade) James P. Parker, to be a lieutenant.

Ensign Edward Simpson, to be a lieutenant, junior grade.

Lieut.-Commander Zera L. Tanner, to be a commander.

Lieutenant Charles C. Cornwell, to be a lieutenant-commander.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Benjamin W. Hodges, to be a lieutenant.

Ensign Wm. C. P. Muir, to be a lieutenant, junior grade.

Assistant Engineer Samuel H. Leonard, to be a passed assistant engineer.

Assistant Engineer Leo D. Minor, to be a passed assistant engineer.

Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Kirkald, to be a passed assistant engineer.

Assistant Engineer Harry Hall, to be a passed assistant engineer.

Assistant Engineer Jos. L. Wood, to be a passed assistant engineer.

Nominations.

MARCH 1.—Commander Merrill Miller, to be a captain, Feb. 25, vice Wilson, retired.

Lieut.-Commander Samuel Belden, to be a commander, Feb. 25, vice Miller, promoted.

Lieutenant Royal R. Ingersoll, to be a lieutenant-commander, Feb. 25, vice Belden, promoted.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Arthur W. Dodd, to be a lieutenant, Feb. 25, vice Ingersoll, promoted.

Ensign Edwards F. Leiper, to be a lieutenant (junior grade), Feb. 25, vice Dodd, promoted.

RAVENNA MARINE SERVICE.

By a collision with Annex Boat No. 3 off the Staten Island ferry slip at New York City, Feb. 27, the U. S. revenue steamer *Washington* received such damage that she sank at her slip alongside the U. S. *Barge* Office. Fortunately, none of her officers or crew lost their lives, or were seriously injured. The vessel was raised and towed to a shipyard at South Brooklyn on Feb. 28 to be repaired.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

THE Special Service Squadron, Rear-Admiral Gherardi commanding, arrived at Hampton Roads on Feb. 24, six days from St. Thomas and 151 days from the time it left Mare Island, Cal.

The following table shows the squadron's movements:

	Days at Sea.	Days in Port.	Distance, in Miles.
Left Mare Island			
Arrived San Diego	2	9	398.5
Arrived Redondo	1	3	85.7
Arrived Mazatlan	5	3	987.5
Arrived Acapulco	3	3	547.3
Arrived San Jose, Guatemala	3	3	348.4
Arrived Panama	3	3	330.3
Arrived Callao	7	14	1,374.4
Arrived Valparaiso	6	9	1,324.8
Arrived Sandy Point	6	2	1,477.2
Arrived Montevideo	6	9	1,294.5
Arrived Buenos Ayres	1	3	100.0
Arrived Barbadoes	20	1	4,100.0
Arrived St. Thomas	2	4	410.0
Arrived Hampton Roads	6	—	1,300.0
Totals	73	78	14,778.5

The voyage was a particularly happy one. The health of the squadron was perfect, discipline excellent, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the cruise. Yet there was much hard work done. Adm. Gherardi started out with the idea of making the cruise profitable from a professional standpoint. There were drills and instructions from the time the squadron left the Pacific Coast until it arrived at Hampton Roads, notwithstanding the many social functions connected with the cruise. How well he carried out his purpose is shown by the excellent discipline on all the ships and the skillful manner in which everybody performed their work. The percentage of court-martial offences among the enlisted men were less than ever known before.

Admiral Gherardi has submitted to the Navy Department a report showing the enormous expenses for coal which a modern warship demands, that item alone costing his fleet in the voyage from San Francisco to Hampton Roads \$110,000. When her size is taken into consideration the *San Francisco* is shown to be the most economical vessel of the squadron. The *Baltimore* consumed on an average of 44 tons of coal per day, the *San Francisco* nearly 35 tons and the *Charleston* about the same, while the little *Yorktown* burned about 13 tons. The speed of the squadron from San Francisco to Montevideo averaged about 11 knots per hour at a coal consumption of about 40 tons. The influence on the speed of a ship by the condition of its bottom is shown by the fact that after leaving Montevideo, when the bottoms began to foul, the vessels only averaged about nine knots per hour while burning in the neighborhood of 70 tons of coal per day.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 23, 1893.

MISS FLORENCE MILLIGAN gave an enjoyable dinner party Saturday evening. Among those present were: Miss Yates, the Misses Reeder, Miss Ford, Miss Thompson, the Misses Milligan, Cadets Powelson, Magill, Crozier, Chadwick, Scott, Robert, Churchill, and Webster.

Cadet Sykes, 4th Class, of Mississippi, has resigned.

Rear Admiral Gherardi will be in Annapolis on Sunday visiting his son, Capt. Gherardi, of the 3d Class.

Lieut.-Col. McLane Tilton, U. S. M. C., was ordered to proceed to Washington on Feb. 28 and report to the Colonel Commandant, preliminary to commanding the battalion of marines, to take part in the inaugural procession on March 4.

The Superintendent has given permission to the 2d Class to give the June Ball. They have entered into active preparations, and at a recent class meeting elected the following hop committee: B. L. Bennett, Mass.; Emory Winslow, Ga.; T. G. Roberts, Ala.; M. K. Johnson, Ohio; Randolph Ridgely, Jr., Ga.; A. W. Hinds, Ala.; Ridley McLean, Tenn.; W. P. Scott, Penn.; Henry Baker, New York; Frank Lyon, Ky.; D. H. Cox, New York; Clarence England, Ark.; John T. Tompkins, La.

The Superintendent has wisely determined to prevent

cigarette smoking among the cadets, and has prohibited them from visiting a tobacco shop, which has been the medium for introducing the cigarette into the Academy.

Naval Cadet George I. Middleton, 4th Class, from South Carolina, while exercising in the gymnasium sustained a compound fracture of the leg below the knee. The bone broke short off and protruded through the flesh, making a very ugly and dangerous wound. Naval Cadet Powelson, of the 1st Class, who had charge of the exercises in the absence of the regular instructor in gymnastics, immediately put the bone back in place, and, using bayonets for splints, bound up the broken leg with handkerchiefs. This prompt and intelligent action by Cadet Powelson may prevent the necessity for ultimate amputation.

The President has appointed the following cadets-at-large to the Naval Academy:

Wm. N. Jeffries, grandson of Commo. Jeffries.
George Brown, son of Admiral Brown.
L. W. Lewis, son of Lieut.-Comdr. Lewis.
Richard J. Oglesby, Jr., son of Gov. Oglesby.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

A MEMORIAL statue to Gen. Fitz-John Porter, who for many years suffered an unjust sentence by Court-martial, is about to be erected in Portsmouth, N. H., where the General has many friends, both civil and military. Commenting on his case, the *Portsmouth, N. H. Evening Times* calls attention to the courage and backbone displayed by President Hayes in ordering a reopening of Porter's case when Gen. Grant had so positively refused to do so and when so many of the influential members of his party were bitterly opposed to this action. It says:

"In June, 1886, the writer called upon Gen. Terry, (then in command of the Department of the Missouri with headquarters in Chicago,) and in course of an interesting chat respecting Gen. Porter's case Gen. Terry said, in substance: 'Do you know that two of the members of the Porter commission, and I was one of them, believed when we were appointed that Porter had been treated with quite as much consideration as he deserved; in short, that we went upon the jury deeply prejudiced against him? That was a fact, but a thorough examination of the matter convinced us all that Porter had been most grievously wronged, and our verdict in his favor was not only unanimous but hearty.' Gen. Terry did not give the name of his associate who considered Porter guilty, but the writer surmised that it was Gen. Getty, a noted artillery officer."

"To almost the last day of his life Gen. Grant regretted that he had turned a deaf ear to Gen. Porter's appeals for justice when he had an opportunity to be of material service to him, but the fact remains that as we stand to-day beside the bier of ex-President Hayes we must accord him due honor for his heroic action—for it was heroic under the circumstances, in coming as he did to the relief of Gen. Porter, when the great mass of his party were almost ready to rend the gallant ex-commander of the Fifth Corps limb from limb."

"To-day Fitz John Porter, whose memorial statue will soon be erected in our beloved city, is the last survivor but one of the actors in this stirring drama, and if the sentiments of his inmost heart could be made public it would be seen that his heart is full of gratitude to the deceased ex-President for so nobly cutting loose from partisan considerations and setting in motion the machinery of government which resulted in the removal of the stain upon his soldierly honor which had been suffered to remain for by far too many years."

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The Ordnance and fortification Board held their regular monthly meeting last week. The question of a further allotment for Sims-Edison torpedoes was one of the subjects under discussion.

The manufacture of the Whitehead, or its near relative the Schwartzkopf, torpedo, has of late been naturalized in several countries. France has erected the necessary plant at Toulon, Spain has begun the work upon a small scale at Cartagena, and Messrs. Bliss, of Brooklyn, New York, have been able to undertake an order from the United States Government for 100 18-in. weapons capable of carrying a charge of 120 lbs. of gun-cotton.

The double six-inch gun tube, 62 feet long, finished Feb. 25, at the Bethlehem Ordnance Works, was made out of a 400-ton ingot 20 feet long, with the standard calibre bored through the centre. The work was done on hydraulic presses. The tube will be sent to the Chicago fair as part of the Bethlehem Iron Company's exhibit. After the fair it will be brought back and out in two, forming two six-inch gun tubes, each 31 feet long.

The War Department has acted promptly on the provision in the new Army appropriation act providing for a further examination of American inventions before finally adopting a new magazine arm. The bill was approved Feb. 27th. Two days later, as will appear elsewhere, a general order was promulgated appointing a board to convene at Springfield March 11th to begin the tests. The order provides that the guns must be presented to the board before March 31st, and that the board must submit its report on or before July 1st. The White, Durrst and Lee weapons are now ready, it is understood, to be submitted to the board.

The *Cosmopolitan* offers \$1,500, in four prizes of \$1,000, \$300, \$100, and \$50, respectively, for the four water colors which shall be chosen by a committee from such drawings as may be submitted by the artists of the United States or Europe on or before 12 o'clock on the first day of December, 1893. The subjects are to be selected from the life of Christ, taking those scenes which teach the highest forms of the lessons of love, patience, humility and forbearance, with fidelity, as far as it may be, to the actual surroundings and conditions of the period. The treatment should be calculated for single page reproduction in the *Cosmopolitan*, in size five by eight inches. The subjects to be suitable, as far as possible, for use in stained glass in church or cathedral.

BLACK, STARR & FROST:

SUCCESSORS TO

GALL, BLACK & CO.

Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES
AND FANCY GOODS. Will give SPECIAL
ATTENTION to ALL ORDERS BY MAIL; also
FOR GOODS OUTSIDE OF OUR LINE.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Glass Rings for many years, and can
supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

R. LUCKEY,

IMPORTER AND TAILOR,

Army and Navy Uniforms.

EVENING POST BUILDING, 204 Broadway.
FINEST GOODS. Lowest Prices. Samples mailed on
application.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—178 Randolph St.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,
Fancy Groceries.**

ACKER MERRALL & CONDIT
7th STREET & 6th AVE.; BROADWAY & 4th STREET,
130 Chambers St., New York.
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.
21 REX PLACE, N.Y.

GEO. HAMLIN, Pres.

CHOICEST OLD CLARETS, WHITE WINES, GRAPE,
BRANDY, PORT, SHERRY, MUSCAT, &c.
Send for Price-List.

**EVERY STUDENT
OF THE
NEW DRILL REGULATIONS**
Should have a copy of the Special Edition of the
Infantry Drill, containing the

Interpretations of the Drill,
BY

LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH, JR., 4TH ART., U.S.A.,
RECORDER OF THE TACTICAL BOARD.

Price 50 Cents, sent by mail, prepaid.

A liberal discount is made on orders for fifty
or more.

We also furnish the New Drill Regulations
without Interpretations. Bound in Bristol Board,
30 cts.; in leather, 50 cts.

Drill Regulations for Cavalry and Artillery
in Leather, each \$1.00.

Extracts from the Drill, including "School of
the Soldier" and "Company," pars. 1-248. "Ex-
tended Order," pars. 502-621. "To Form Street
Column," par. 367. Price fifteen cents a copy,
\$12.00 per 100.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY.

We also publish the New MANUAL OF GUARD
DUTY just approved by the War Department, and
which supersedes all previous publications.

Bound in Bristol Board.....25cts.
Bound in Leather.....50cts.

Sent by Mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

Address

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
93-101 Nassau St., New York.

In deference to what appears to be a popular sen-
timent throughout the Army, we express the hope
that the new President and the new Secretary of
War will take an early opportunity to look into the
merits of General Orders Nos. 76 and 79, of 1890,
which initiated the "skeleton" system.

**HOMWOOD
RYE**

OSWALD JACKSON & BRO.,
21 South William St., New York.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

THE STANDARD SHIRTS OF AMERICA.
MADE TO ORDER, 6 for \$9.

None better at any price. Catalogue and samples sent
upon application.

KEEP MANUFACTURING CO.

509 and 511 BROADWAY, New York.

114 TREMONT ST., Boston; 829 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Hygeia Sparkling Distilled Water Co.

349, 351 and 353 West 12th St., N. Y.

SPARKLING HYGEIA WATER.**SPARKLING HYGEIA LITHIA.**

In cases of fifty quarts and one hun-
dred pints.

HYGEIA CLUB SODA.

The Hygeia products are made with
Distilled Water as a basis.

Being adapted for any climate, they
are particularly suitable for ARMY and
NAVY use.

Send for price list and circular.

MT. DE CHANTAL,

Near Wheeling W. Va.

ORDER THE CARE OF THE SISTERS OF THE VISITATION
B. V. M.]

**FULL ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL AND
CLASSICAL COURSE**

Musical Department especially noted.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND HEALTH.

For Catalogue and references to Officers of the Army and
navy in all the principal cities, address

THE DIRECTRESS.

CHAS. A. ANDERSON,
ARTIST

TAILOR,

840 BROADWAY.

E. R. Cor 13th St.

NEW YORK

W. G. WEDEMEYER,

MAJOR, U. S. ARMY, RETIRED.

Real Estate and Loans,

Box 1121,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

RICE & DUVAL,
Tailors,

Army and Navy Uniforms,
231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Moderate Prices. Opposite Post Office.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1893.

Bennett Building, Nassau, Cor. Fulton St.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will
be scrupulously regarded.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In
clubs of five, \$4; clubs of ten or more, \$3. Club rates are
strictly in advance and the full subscription price is charged
where we are put to the expense of collecting.

Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per
annum, should be added to the subscription price.

Remittances should be made by express money order,
post-office order, check, or draft, made payable to W. C.
and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register
letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for sub-
scriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired
upon notification; not otherwise. Both the old and
new address should be given.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure
in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
Bennett Building, Nassau, Cor. Fulton St., New York.

MAJOR D. L. HUNTINGTON, Surgeon, U. S. Army,
an able medical officer, expresses the opinion, in an
official report, that "to secure the greatest advan-
tages of the mild and equable climate of Southern
California, the patient must be sent here while the
disease is in its incipient stages," and says: "The
results of cases of soldiers sent to San Diego have
been disappointing, for the reason that the major-
ity were sent in the active stage of the disease." Major
Huntington having been four years on duty
as post surgeon at San Diego Barracks, his opinion
is valuable, and we give it prominence for the bene-
fit of all concerned.

WORK FOR SECRETARY HERBERT.

The launch of the *Indiana*, the first of our
modern battle ships, gives appropriate occasion for
a review of the progress thus far made in the work
of reconstructing our Navy on modern lines. Cer-
tainly we have good reason to be satisfied with
this accomplishment, and the wise choice made by
Mr. Cleveland of a successor to Mr. Tracy gives
every guarantee that the work is to be continued.
When North and South, the ex-union and ex-con-
federate soldier, Democrat and Republican, unite
in recognizing our naval needs the work of further
reconstruction is more than half accomplished.
During Mr. Harrison's administration 19 vessels of
modern construction and armed with modern
weapons have been put into commission, showing
an increase of 55,000 tons in aggregate tonnage.
The fact that most of these were authorized under
the previous administration of Mr. Cleveland is
a further omen of grand promise. There are now
under construction 18 other vessels of an aggregate
of 93,000 tons, some of them battle ships of a type
at least equal to the battle ships of any foreign
power. While our present fleet cannot in any way
be regarded as a preparation for war with any of
the great naval powers, yet its possession has al-
ready prevented the country from being compelled
to choose between national humiliation and a war
that would have cost more than would have sufficed
to build a navy more powerful than any now in
existence. Chili had become arrogant from a series
of successes in local wars, and had from long
familiarity with the sight of two or three of our
antiquated war vessels acquired a genuine con-
tempt for our country and the rights of its citizens.
Hence, diplomacy failed to enforce our just demands
for redress for a shocking indignity, and the honor
of the country was saved only by the fact that we
possessed a few serviceable modern vessels and
were thus able to put rifled guns behind our de-
mands.

By sending a small fleet of well armed and well
manned ships thousands of miles away from home
ready to fight out the issue with that country in
the waters that washed her own shores we demon-
strated, not only to that one nation but to the
whole world, that we were beginning to change
our habits; that the time when Americans abroad
must look to French or British war vessels for
protection is passing away; that the United States
is beginning to claim her just place among the
nations of the world, and that those nations may
not trample upon an American's right nor resist
the enforcement of a just American demand with-
out feeling the weight of the power of the Ameri-
can Republic.

With the instruction furnished by this one in-
stance of the inestimable value of even a small navy
in case of sudden emergency, there can be no doubt
that Congress, urged by the popular sentiment of
the people of this country, will deal very liberally
with the Navy, and that the great work of rebuild-
ing it, which has gone forward so well during the
past four years, will be continued with even greater
earnestness by the incoming administration.

Satisfactory as it is to review the remarkable
progress made in rehabilitating the Navy in recent
years, it is nevertheless to be regretted that no
steps have been taken towards providing a supply
of trained officers and men competent to man the
new types of vessels that have been added to the
fleet. That the personnel of the Navy should have
been so neglected is the more surprising in the
face of the fact that the Service has been in an
open turmoil for years on account of the disputes
among different classes of officers, all of whom
seem to have conflicting grievances regarding in-
equalities in rank, pay, promotion, etc., the result
being that it has been practically impossible for
any of them to receive attention from Congress in
spite of their importance.

With one exception, every bill relating to the
personnel of the Navy has failed through inaction
opposition within the Service itself having dis-
couraged the Naval Committees from attempting to
do anything. The solitary exception was the bill
terminating the reductions in the Engineer Corps,
and even this bill met with strong opposition with-
in the Service. The most important naval bill be-

fore the Fifty-second Congress—the one providing for the reorganization of the Navy on the lines laid down by the Phythian Board—never got out of the committee room, and it is doubtful if either Naval Committee ever gave it a minute's consideration. The engineers' bill did not fare much better; it did receive a favorable report from the Senate Naval Committee and excited sufficient interest in the House Committee to be discussed at two or three meetings of that body, but the interest ended there.

The present condition of the enlisted men in the Navy is quite as unsatisfactory as that of the officers. The number of men now allowed by law is wholly inadequate for manning the fleet of ships completed or building, and there seems no prospect of any relief in this regard. A slight increase has been sought for by a bill before Congress adding seven hundred and fifty to the number of apprentice boys, but this has met the fate of the other naval bills.

In taking command of the Navy Department, Mr. Herbert will find an immediate field of operation in reorganizing and reclassifying the personnel of the Navy, and if he will do this in such manner as to make the personnel conform to the materiel, as regards modernness and efficiency, he will win the gratitude of the Navy, and in the end, if not immediately, the gratitude of the country.

INDIANS AS SOLDIERS.

Two years of experience with Indians as soldiers is quite sufficient for many of the officers who have had to do with carrying out the project of Mr. Proctor. It is apparent, too, that the officers of the War Department are not especially elated over the result of the experiment. Mr. Elkins never took kindly to this hobby of his predecessor, and has done nothing to encourage it during his administration. But for his short term of office the orders of Mr. Proctor would probably have been revoked long ago.

The officers entrusted with the arduous and unpleasant duty of organizing and drilling Indian companies have labored faithfully to bring them up to the standard of efficiency promised in the glowing description of the future of the Indian written by Mr. Proctor, but judging from the reports received at the War Department most of them have labored in vain. Many of these reports show the Indians to be well advanced in drill, but little or no progress has been made in civilization. In a number of instances the presence of Indian troops is regarded as a standing menace to the safety of the neighborhood. On the last pay day at Fort Bowie, Arizona, where Co. I, 10th Infantry, composed of Apache and San Carlos Indians, is stationed, more than half the company got drunk, as they have repeatedly done before, and became so unruly as to cause the greatest alarm to the rest of the garrison and citizens of the neighborhood. They were insubordinate, ugly and defiant, and threatened to go back to the reservation in a body. It was only by the greatest prudence that the officers succeeded in preventing serious trouble. So unruly has this company become that the officers have felt themselves constrained, as a means of preserving peace, to recommend their removal to some other section of the country where discipline can be maintained and where the Indians themselves can derive some benefit from civilized surroundings.

The War Department has accordingly decided to send the company to Fort Barrancas, Fla. Rather than incur this expense would it not be better to discharge the men, send them back to their reservations, and let the missionaries or somebody else try their hand at civilizing them?

OUR OWN LITTLE GROWL.

AS THIS article is in the nature of a soliloquy by the Editor of the JOURNAL, it is to be read only in the strictest confidence.

We have permitted our Army correspondents to have their growls in our editorial columns, and it is only fair that we should be suffered to have our own little growl all to ourselves. We entirely sympathize with those who are sure that the Army is going to the Devil, for it has, to our certain knowledge, during the thirty years we have been associated with it, been following that road with all

the desperate purpose that actuated the State of Maine when it went "hell bent for Governor Kent."

The first great blow to the efficiency of the Army was in abolishing whiskey and making soldiers drink sloppy coffee. The only thing that saved us then was not forcing tea on the Service. When the soldier's ration was only bacon, beans, hard bread, and rice, no canned trash, he often had the scurvy and was below par physically, but he did fine work as he was used to hard fare. We cannot now expect our canned fruit, coffee drinkers to come down to the plain food necessary during a war.

When eight soldiers slept in a two story bunk, with their overcoats for pillows and one blanket over and one under them, and wore their clothes and boots in order to keep warm, they were all "bunkies," and had a soldierly spirit. Of course the "reform cranks" considered this unhealthy, too little air space and various absurdities, and got it down to one bunk for two soldiers, but the greatest blow was giving each soldier a bunk to himself. That utterly destroyed "bunkies." What soldier who has been made self respecting by having a bed to himself, clean sheets, and even a "pillow," will share his blanket with a dirty comrade during a war? The "cranks" are now even proposing to have a low partition on each side of the soldier's bunk, and curtains at the foot, so that he can have privacy.

When an ignorant country boy enlisted and got homesick he had to stay five years or desert, or possibly commit suicide as they do in the German Army, where eighteen per cent. of the deaths are chargeable to this cause. If, as rarely happened, he was caught, he had twenty-five lashes, well laid on with a rawhide, had his head shaved and was drummed out of the post. This was a beautiful sight, and everybody was required to wear full dress to see it. The effect was great. The ladies looked on, but with that want of appreciation of the fitness of things in such matters, characteristic of the sex, they would not allow their children to do so, for fear of horrifying the youngsters. Yet the other soldiers went on deserting just the same.

Now, if an American citizen, ignorant of military affairs, enlists and becomes dissatisfied or homesick he can buy his discharge, and the Army is, of course, going to the devil. Though why the soldier's contract in time of peace should not follow the civil law in regard to all contracts, is not clear. The British soldier can buy his discharge, and the term of service in other armies is but three years.

The evil effect of allowing soldiers to deposit money with paymasters and draw interest on their deposits was at once seen, and many captains declined to encourage their men to deposit, for every one knows that a man with a bank account is more self-respecting, and will not gamble, and nobody wants a soldier who will not play poker. The greatest blow was when courts changed their sentences from "To walk, under charge of a sentinel, for hours carrying a knapsack filled with — pounds of sand for — days" to five or ten dollars fine. These fines and the objectionable monthly payments do not give a manly soldier money enough to get even half drunk. No one can expect efficient soldiers among Northern races, unless they can get drunk at least once a week.

It is years since any of us have seen a real manly, high spirited, soldierly pay day, with everybody boiling drunk, and the officers going around tying up and gagging the noisy ones, and everything lively and pleasant.

When the "reform cranks" give the non-commissioned officers separate quarters and separate messes, then the private soldier will respect and obey the sergeants and corporals as he now does the officers, which will, of course, degrade the officers and ruin the Army.

The fact is "Things ain't as they used to was." Probably Adam and Eve thought the world was on the down hill grade when their grandchildren were not satisfied with the shape of their neat and appropriate fig-leaf garments.

The Adjutant-General of Our Army died of a

broken heart because "the Army was ruined" by the permission given officers to wear their beards in any fashion they might wish. A gallant old officer, who was killed at "Gaines Mill" knew that all discipline was destroyed and the Army ruined "by allowing the soldier to wear a soft felt hat and a loose coat. A soldier should always feel under constraint in uniform." Alas for the good old days!

A TYPE WRITING correspondent, who is apparently a civilian—fer Army officers do not criticize fellow soldiers in anonymous letters—is very much concerned, lest our courage, like that of Bob Acres, should be oozing out, because we speak well of General Otis, and do not run amuck at the outgoing President, his Secretary of War and the General of the Army because they have not chosen some one, who our correspondent thinks more competent or worthy to fill the place vacated by the enforced, and as we believe, the improper retirement of General Carr. It is not our office to apply the chemist's fine methods of analysis to the personal qualities of the various officers upon our list of colonels who are fitted, by their service and high character for promotion. Our Army, fortunately, has many officers of high rank, who in soldierly qualities, in large experience and in personal character are the peers of any. Had we held to the contrary opinion concerning General Otis, we could not overlook the obvious fact that men will differ, and properly differ, as to who should be chosen to fill an Army position open to selection, and that among those entitled to his opinion is the President of the United States. His opinion is the controlling one, and when he has made his choice nothing is left for us, or for any one else within his jurisdiction, except the unavailing privilege of growling. We are as willing as any one to have our growl, when the occasion seems to demand it, but we are not fond of wasting our breath in unavailing complaints.

In a long experience, we have never known an instance where the exercise of the Presidential prerogative of selection was universally approved. It was not so in the case of Grant, of Sherman, of Sheridan, or in the case of any of the great leaders. The old dispute between Brutus and Cassius is perpetually revived, but in the end we are, as a rule, impelled to say with Cassius, "I said an elder, not a better soldier." The experience of our great war left us a long list of officers, who justly deserved all the honor the country could bestow upon them in the way of preferment, while the shrinkage of our military establishment offered but few places for them to fill, which were up to the full measure of their capacity. The selection among them must be made, and the choice once determined by competent authority, we conceive it to be our duty, as we believe it to be the duty of every officer, to accept it in the largest spirit of obedience to authority. Whatever our correspondent may think of this, we are sure that, if he is indeed what he claims to be, an officer of the Army, he will in his moments of more sober reflection, agree with us that anonymous letter writing is not strictly speaking in the line of that courageous expression of opinion which he asks of us.

THE efforts to bring about the retirement of Adjutant General Williams have failed. The administration felt keenly the criticism provoked by the involuntary retirement of General Carr and was unwilling to go through the same experience in General Williams's case. There can be no doubt that such a movement was on foot and the efforts made were most persistent—so persistent as to bring General Williams dangerously near the retirement mark. It is only just to General Williams that he should be allowed to continue on the active list until next November, when he retires for age. His long and honorable service entitles him to every consideration that can be legally granted. He has shown himself fully capable of performing the work of his important office, and will no doubt continue to give satisfaction until he is retired by reason of age.

THE War Department is beginning to feel the necessity for some restrictions in the matter of discharge by purchase. Company commanders are complaining bitterly the loss of their men

through this medium of egress from the Army. The number is increasing. Last month 125 men bought their discharges. Hereafter it is proposed to make applicants for discharge give their reasons for desiring to leave the Service, and these must be good and sufficient before the request will be granted. A general order prescribing new regulations on this subject appears under our Army heading.

THE *Admiralty Gazette* warns its readers against the "company shark" who is always lying in wait for retired naval and military men. However experienced they may be in their own profession, their qualifications seldom enable them to cope with the "wily promoter," and many a tale of grief and woe could Admirals and Generals tell of sheer robbery, and the obtaining of their hard-earned savings by false pretences. When the true history of those syndicate and public companies, which by means of promises of vast dividends, and the names of distinguished officers, late of H. M. S. —, and late of the — Lancers, etc., as directors, seek to induce other members of the service to participate in their huge profits, really comes to be written, then, and not till then, will such a tale be unfolded, that the very gods will weep. Similar experiences are not wholly unknown on this side of the Atlantic.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* (London) asks pertinently: "Why should a naval officer, however high his rank, or ripe his experience, or distinguished his services, be termed a prisoner, be placed under arrest, be deprived of his sword, and be given in charge of an armed official, merely because some question has arisen of an error in judgment, the misreading of instructions, or a technical responsibility for the fault of others? The Admiralty are powerless in the matter so long as the law stands as it does, but is it not time it was altered for the better?" Referring to the same subject the *London Law Times* says: "The procedure at service trials, however well it may have been suited to other days, becomes, in the light of modern views of fitness, inconvenient, if not absolutely absurd. No doubt, when a prisoner is about to be tried by court-martial (it may be upon a charge of the utmost gravity), it is customary for the court to grant permission to his legal adviser or 'some other person' to assist him in meeting the accusation. But it still remains a theory of assistance, and not of forensic representation as of right. Moreover, throughout the proceedings, the prisoner's friend is hampered, both in cross-examination and statement of his client's case, by rules and artificial restrictions, which are highly prejudicial to the interests of justice. Time was when in our civil—as distinguished from service—courts the man charged with felony was deprived of the full assistance of counsel. It was a cruel practice, and it has been rightly swept away, together with the arbitrary rules as to the disability of witnesses against which Bentham so long lifted up his voice in vain. Is it not time, then, to amend the system of trial by court-martial? Strange, indeed, does it seem that within sight of the end of the nineteenth century, a man, be he admiral or able seaman, who stands to answer a charge which may result in sentence of death or penal servitude for life—it matters not what the charge is, the principle remains precisely the same—should not have, as a right, that measure of aid which would be available if he were accused of shoplifting."

A BRITISH military writer, in a recent article on that much discussed subject "Army Reform," says: "Even now, our laborers and working population—from traditions handed down by their great grandfathers, when jailbirds and the dregs of the country formed the bulk of the Army—look upon the service as a sink of iniquity, and nothing one can say to the contrary will eradicate that belief. Over and over again are you told, on inquiring after some village youth in whose career you have taken an interest, 'Oh, he's gone to the bad altogether,' which on further investigation is found to mean that the irreparable crime he has committed is only that he has 'listed for a soldier.' How can one expect that the army will attract young men of the best stamp if such gross ignorance is allowed to prevail? Once for all, it should be known that the men who bring the army into disrepute with the public in general are those men, and those only, who would never do well, nor try to, in any walk of life. These are the men who foment discontent whilst with the colors, and, after leaving them, either loaf about in rage, too lazy to work, or preach spiteful nonsense against the service they have just left." This is in the main equally true of our Service.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Herald* at Chemoipo, Corea, referring to the visit there some time ago of the U. S. S. *Marion*, says: "The officers were invited to witness the drill of a battalion of Korean soldiers, whose military bearing was specially noticeable, as were also the precision and excellence of their drill. The evolutions were performed according to Upton's tactics. The manual of arms, wheelings and marching in quick and double time were admirably performed. The file closers all carried long handled clubs, or paddles, instead of rifles, like the rest. The officers' curiosity regarding the use of these paddles was soon satisfied. A poor devil in the rear rank, who brought his piece 'shoulder arms' instead of 'order arms,' was instantly pounced upon by two burly file closers, knocked down and given a beating that must have made his bones ache for a month. He made no more mistakes that day. This interesting diversion was repeated several times. The commands were all given in English, yet neither the officers who gave them nor the men who obeyed them had the slightest knowledge of the English language. When the army was organized, six years ago, there were no Korean words suitable for the necessary commands, and as a new vocabulary had to be learned the military instructors decided that it might as well be English as anything else. The troops are also drilled by bugle, the calls being sounded by a squad of five trained buglers, yet none of the buglers know a note of music except by ear. Col. Nicustead, the military instructor, had whistled the calls for the buglers, and practice and the paddle had done the rest."

DR. A. C. ONDEMANS, Director of the Zoological Gardens at the Hague, has published in a bulky volume an historical and critical treatise on the sea serpent. He believes in its existence, but concludes that it is not a survivor of the Plesiosaurs, but one of the order of Pinnipedia, with four flappers, and is thus not a true serpent at all; and he suggests for it the scientific name of *Megophias megophias*, as most suitable, notwithstanding its iteration. As most of this species sink when dead he recommends the use of harpoons loaded with nitro-glycerine for the capture of sea serpents, in preference to explosive balls, and the instant application of a camera to secure a likeness in case of accidents. As the sea serpents are perfectly harmless, there is no danger of the ship's being dragged down in the coils of one, as shown in pictures of the olden time. The extreme length of the animal is 250 feet. The color dark, but with the under side of the head and neck light, some specimens, presumably the males, having manes, the animal's prey being fish and sea mammals.

THE official criticisms on the new Drill Regulations, as a result of the first season's experiments, have been received at the War Department from all the military departments. Briefs have been made of each officer's remarks for the convenience of the Commanding General, who is now engaged looking them over with the view to determining what plan he shall adopt for a further revision of the Regulations. The recommendations for a change to the single rank formation are so numerous that it is highly probable that General Schofield will authorize the change at once, and leave the numerous other recommendations to be considered by a board. The question of a further revision, however, will not be decided until General Schofield has personally examined the briefs made of the criticisms from various quarters. Whatever changes are made will, no doubt, be announced in orders, so as to avoid a republication of the book.

"PUBLIC SERVICE," referring to the discussion now going on in Washington as to how many hours a day the clerks in the various departments should work, quotes a prominent Government official as saying: "I know how it is here, and I know that if you inquire at banks and other business houses that require the more severe clerical work you will find the same thing. Ninety per cent. of the errors made in banks, for instance, are made after clerks have worked continuously for five hours or more. The best work of a clerical nature is accomplished with short hours, the best and the most. I believe, too, that when longer hours are needed temporarily it is a matter for the departments themselves to decide."

THE Court of Claims has dismissed the petition of Brig.-Gen. D. B. Swain, Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., for the recovery of the amount deducted from his pay under sentence of court-martial and incidentally for his restoration to duty. General Swain's principal plea was that the court-martial was illegally constituted, containing members junior to him, and that the whole proceedings were irregular and illegal. Having lost his case, it is rumored that Gen. Swain may now consent to retirement under the thirty year law.

VICE-ADMIRAL CAVALIER DE CUVESVILLE publishes in the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* a forcible argument in favor of French immigration to Canada, describing how French Canadians have overflowed in large numbers into Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York. In this way he hopes for the peaceable conquest of Canada, providing for France abroad the expansion of population which is denied her at home where her population is stationary. He suggests the formation of an organization to promote emigration to Canada and the formation of lines of passenger and cargo steamers between Havre and Montreal, or in summer between Havre and Halifax or Portland.

MR. CAYETANA ROMERO, of the Mexican Legation in Washington, D. C., says in a recent letter to the Secretary of State: "I thank you for transmitting these communications of General Wheaton to me, and I shall communicate them to my Government without delay, not doubting that it will be glad to be informed of the capture of these criminals. The zeal displayed by the United States troops in pursuing the outlaws (they having suffered the privations and hardships which are inseparable from such pursuit in that part of the country) is worthy of the highest praise, while their success in capturing the outlaws in question reflect great credit upon those who effected the capture."

A COMPANY commander writes us: "I asked my veteran first sergeant as to the operation of G. O. 80 and 81. He aptly replied: 'We lose the wheat, sir, but have to keep the chaff.' I concur." Another correspondent writes: "I met an old sergeant that served 'long ago,' and asked him if the Army had the same discipline it had twenty years ago. His answer was: 'Well, I'll tell you. I don't know about the discipline, but somehow I do not see the same old soldiers we used to have. All you would see nowadays is a d—d smart sergeant or a d—d smart corporal with a white shirt and finger ring.'"

APROPPOS to recent disasters to British vessels, the present Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Henry Koppel, said in the *Calcutta*'s wardroom in 1887, a few days after the loss of the *Raleigh* outside Hong Kong, that it had been his hard fate to have discovered—by running his ship on them—seventeen rocks that were not laid down on any chart. The pilot, who asserted that he knew every rock in the channel and exclaimed as the vessel struck "there is one of them, now," is by no means without his counterparts, even in the naval service. At the same time, Lord Durham in a recent communication to the *Times* finds occasion to describe the British Hydrographic Office as "careless and incompetent."

CONCERNING the "Interpretations" published by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in a volume with the Drill Regulations, an Army officer serving as Professor of Military Science and Tactics says: "Experience last year in the class room showed me that there were many paragraphs in the drill book that were obscure, and it is a source of satisfaction to me to know that you have prepared this special edition with addenda containing the needed interpretations in such a convenient form. This feature commends it especially to officers who are on duty at colleges."

THE London correspondent of the *New York Times* says: "Probably the German Army is the best cared for in Europe, so far as material things go, but despite the Emperor's efforts it still remains an inferno for clumsy or slow youngsters, who incur the dislike of the under officers. Of deaths in the whole army for December, 18 per cent. are suicides, which certainly raises painful inferences of maltreatment."

WE shall be obliged if the officer who sent us an article entitled "Extended Order," a comment on para. 562 to 562, Infantry Drill Regulations, will send his address to this office. There is no name on the manuscript, and we wish to communicate with its author.

IN accordance with the usual custom in the case of an incoming administration, President Harrison has issued his proclamation calling the Senate into session on the 4th of March to enable Mr. Cleveland to secure the confirmation of his Cabinet and other appointments.

ACCORDING to the findings of the Retiring Board in the case of Major Wham, that officer's present disability is on account of trouble with his eyes but not being satisfied of its permanence, the Board has recommended six months sick leave.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us that a captain of long service, said to a young officer on joining his troop: "With the regulations for a guide, and a desire to do your duty, you cannot go far astray."

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN the JOURNAL of Jan. 28 appears an article on the Army Mutual Aid Association, signed "Assurance." This article is very misleading. The writer gives a scale of assessments, but he does not state that, if the number of deaths occurring does not equal the estimated casualties, the amount for the number of deaths which have not occurred, are returned to the member, so soon as he has accumulated an individual reserve of 25 assessments—this individual reserve always belonging to the member, and is returned at his death. This rule reduces the amount to be paid very materially; for example, last year there were nine deaths, for which only six assessments were made, causing to be returned to each member nine assessments, averaging for the entire association 40 per cent. of the amount due, or a dividend to that amount. The amounts actually paid by each member was, for that year, according to class: 1st Class, \$12; 2d Class, \$15; 3d Class, \$18; 4th Class, \$21; 5th Class, \$24; 6th Class, \$27; 7th Class, \$30; 8th Class, \$33; 9th Class, \$36.

Making the cost per \$1,000 of insurance: 1st Class, \$4; 2d Class, \$5; 3d Class, \$6; 4th Class, \$7; 5th Class, \$8; 6th Class, \$9; 7th Class, \$10; 8th Class, \$11; 9th Class, \$12.

Another criticism is that our rates are not equitable, and speaks of the risk of a man of 90. So few reach this age that the association did not consider such cases. It may perhaps be found advisable, at some future time, to change our rate of assessments, but the reason would be one of expediency, to compare with companies outside the Service, and not one of equity. Objection is made on the ground of inequity, at the fact that officers must pass a medical examination before being admitted; at same time, the writer concludes by advising that all officers be admitted without such examination. If he considers this equitable, the insurance companies which he recommends to officers would not so consider it, I am sure. It is well known that insurance companies charge a young man much more than his risk, a large part of which goes to pay expenses. Last year our expenses for each member were 96 cents. "Business principles" are referred to. The only "business" was to get from the most reliable mortality tables, and the experience of the oldest co-operative companies, as well as the opinions of the best authorities on mutual life insurance, the most equitable rate of assessments. This subject was carefully gone over in the early days of the association, particularly by Capt. Geo. W. Davis, 14th Inf. The information obtained and the conclusions arrived at, were all published in the annual reports of the association while he was an officer of it. The present rate was then adopted as the most equitable.

This association is not an insurance company, but, as it signifies, an Army Mutual Aid Association. Still, in considering its insurance feature there was adopted what was thought to be the most equitable scale of assessments. Benevolence enters to some extent, as we now have some members whose applications were rejected by some of the old life insurance companies. When a death occurs no questions are asked, months do not elapse before the claim is paid, nor is an examination made to see if all of the conditions of the policy have been complied with, we have no conditions.

No law suit is necessary to establish the right of the family to the amount promised. The claim is paid at once. Many cases have occurred where the money has been on its way by telegraph within one hour after the telegram announcing the death was received. There is and should be a sense of professional pride in the association. It gives officers the right to subscribe and help the families of their brother officers, and the families to feel that it is not charity. I think every officer who is eligible should be a member, but this is a matter for each to decide for himself, as every officer is free to join or not join. In concluding this letter I should like to add that, if "Assurance" is a member of the association, and will submit any meritorious proposition, it will receive the careful attention of the Executive Committee. The sole desire of this committee is to assist the families of deceased officers, and to have the surviving members pay only so much as is fair and just to each one. THOS. T. KNOX, Capt. 1st Cav., Secretary and Treasurer, A. M. A. A.

THE LYCEUM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

OUR lyceum, now in its second year, is very beneficial in some respects, but very injurious in others. No officer can complain at being required to study, but many can and should complain, for the good of the Service, of being required to write essays and to stand up and read them and to recite before a grinning audience of younger and older officers. All of our generals and field officers, many of our captains and some of our lieutenants are over 50 years of age, none of them have written an essay since they were boys at school, and some never wrote one.

It is not to be expected that men who have not written anything for 30 or 35 years can write essays that will be satisfactory to them or beneficial to any one else.

No matter how brilliant the war record is, the youngsters say: "He made that when he was young, he has degenerated and should get out of the way." When the war ended, 28 years ago, all of our officers were young, active, energetic and ambitious, and had they then been stationed in cities at large posts with gymnasiums, drill rooms, fencing rooms, riding halls, or even lyceums, they were young enough to have adapted themselves, and would to-day have been as efficient, physically and mentally, as officers of the German army of equal age.

Men under 30 years of age, especially if they have been through West Point or other college, can easily learn and recite and write essays, but when over 40, and especially when over 50 years of age, they learn slowly and with difficulty, and would recite poorly and adopt a new habit ungracefully and unsatisfactorily.

Force young lieutenants to write essays, to study and recite tactics. Force the older officers to study, and if necessary require them to read before the lyceum the printed works of some of the military leaders, but do not humiliate them by forcing them to publicly show, by reciting, like school boys, the

difficulties they have in overcoming old tactics and learning new drill regulations. It is traditional that old officers when under fire go back to and give their commands in compliance with the first tactics they ever learned as boys on first entering the military service.

THE SOLDIERS AND ARTISTS FRATERNIZE.

FROM Chicago a correspondent writes as follows:

APPROPOS to the editorial in the JOURNAL some time since concerning the artists and the Army men at Chicago, World's Fair Grounds, Columbian Restaurant, etc., I, for one, heartily wish that the only Wallace Randolph would describe his emotions when he saw Reinhardt's charcoal reproduce that mustached head on a sheet of paper.

The sheet of paper was tacked to the west wall of the Artist Club Mess-room, side by side with handsome Irvine, 11th Inf.; flanked by Phil Rode astride an Edselle rocket, just below "Boss" Hare, 7th Cav.; and in proximity to the Columbian Grand Commander, "Trowel-Bayonet" Rice.

Of Luther R. Hare's caricature Robert Reed truly said: "It's a likeness, not a caricature." Ed. Simmons, artist, raconteur, poet and gentleman, was right bower in the pack whereof Charley Reinhardt was head joker.

I never saw such a thorough illustration of Bohemianism in my life as those jolly dinners prior to, and during, the dedicatory ceremonies of the great city that is being reared in Jackson Park, on Lake Michigan's shore.

Hopplin, 3d Cav., and Fred Smith, 12th Inf., were the first officers to tell me where I could find a meeting place within the Exposition Grounds area, and both these officers advised me to join, if I could, the Artists' Club mess. Of the dozen or more names of its members I knew personally only Mr. Weir, son of my old professor of drawing at the academy, but, as I hadn't seen Mr. Weir for twenty odd years, I didn't feel that I could bank very much on acquaintance with the rotund, dignified, jolly, amiable-faced reproduction of his father whom he so much resembled.

So I relied on native cheek and walked into the long dining room upstairs in the Columbian Restaurant. When I entered the uncompleted room it had but one occupant, and he was engaged in fixing his whiskey from a soda-water siphon. His back was toward me. Having swallowed his appetizer, 'twas nearly sunset, he picked up a lump of charcoal and dreamily began to outline a head and bust upon one of the numerous blank white sheets, each about 24x16 inches, tacked against the plank wall. It was an excellent likeness and funny caricature of one of the artists prominently identified with the decoration of a portion of the interior of one of the World's Fair buildings. I came to know the original a little later.

Then the artist poured out some more of the soda water fixings and began another charcoal sketch, this time of the artist who had designed the souvenir silver dollars for the Exposition. It made me laugh. The artist turned about and faced me. In his right hand was the charcoal, his left held, I should say about four fluid ounces. I hadn't had a drink for forty hours. I introduced myself without, however, producing my card. He didn't mention his name.

Nature has given me a prominent nose. My nasal protuberance salient must have been mentally noted by him. After an interchange of liquid compliments, at his expense, he quietly resumed his occupation of charcoaling and I sat down and wondered if his name was Thomas Nast.

Presently some other men came in, cronies of his. My artistic friend said: "This gentleman says he's an Army officer. He don't drink like one; maybe he isn't one. Let's let him stay and dine with us and make him pay the penalty: says his name is —."

What could I do but comment: "Gentlemen, that man says he's an artist; he drinks like a Bohemian; probably is one. But the work he's now engaged in is practical proof that he's no artist."

Somebody yelled: "Immortalize him, Charley! And, before I could cover my blushing face, the man who had spoken, C. S. Reinhardt, aided by Ned Simmons, had sketched the most atrociously villainously good picture of my mother's youngest son that ever adorned a gallery of charcoal sketches.

Thus was I initiated. I offered to set up a couple of quarts of Meit and Chandon's white seal if given possession of the sketch; but no, they gravely told me they were not to be bribed and that the entire collection would be sold for the benefit of future orphans.

It was a delightful evening, and I had several such, but I never got possession of that sketch; hence these tears.

I had the gratification, afterwards, of seeing Lieut. W. C. Buttler, 3d Inf., added to the list, also Guard, 19th Foot, and modest little Grimes, 2d Art., besides some naval officers.

I think, however, that Captain Hare and Major Randolph got rather more pictorial notice than any two officers. You know, perhaps, that that Texan, Luther R. Hare, could ride a mustang before he could talk. Perhaps, you know, too, that Wallace Randolph could talk before he could breathe. Maybe you believe that the former will die before any four-legged equine in Christendom can throw him. Possibly you incline to the opinion that the major can talk after death. Fancy, then, the propriety of caricature of Hare's long legs pinwheeling in an effort to not be unseated by a Rosinante that even Sancha Pansa could ride! Also the satire of doing up Randolph as the silent man!

ONE-WHO-WAS-THERE.

AN ARMY CENSOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT appears from your ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 11, that Col. Jas. B. Fry has protested against the Senate bill giving the same force and effect to volunteer brevets as those in the Regular Service. It seems strange that Col. Fry has taken upon himself the duty of interfering with meritorious officers receiving recognition for services during the war of the rebellion.

The two officers, Abbot and Comstock, to be advanced to major-general, have a record which is certainly not inferior to that of Col. Fry, who himself received the brevet of major-general in the Re-

gular Service for "faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the Provost Marshal General's Department during the war." Is Col. Fry's interference justifiable in the case of these officers, and others equally meritorious to be advanced to higher grades. I do not intend to be understood as arguing for more brevets, for the majority of the line to-morrow who received brevets for war service would vote for doing away with the whole brevet system.

INTERFERENCE.

A HINT FOR THE GROWLERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SINCE you offer generously to tender your columns to a free discussion of the various phases of Army matters, I avail myself of such if you care to entertain this, to express my opinion of such matters, which is based on an experience of over 32 years' service with troops.

I quite concur with the views set forth in the article of "Some Army Growls," but I attribute much of the difficulty now complained of to other sources. It is due in great part to a lot of Army agitators; those who are constantly agitating a change; desire to originate such, and should it meet with general approval, obtain the credit, while if otherwise, they have had nothing to do with it. This class should be restrained; this class who are ever seeking to reform, and improve the Army, and bring their attempts before the general public through the daily press, which not infrequently results in bringing the Service into bad repute. They recommend legislation which the more thoughtful officers, and thus it all falls through, though a measure properly arranged to suit all might have been accomplished.

As an exemplification of this, a U. S. Senator addressed the writer some years ago when the bill to promote lieutenants, after a certain number of years' service, that "we are not only willing, but anxious to do something for you people if you will decide and agree among yourselves what you want first, but no sooner do we receive a petition from a number asking the passage of a bill, before we get a remonstrance from another portion; and we, therefore, are unable to know what you do want." By the way, I will mention that the bill in question never became a law. All can certainly remember what an agitation was kept up for years to have lineal promotion, and thereby change officers in regiments, as a great benefit to the Service. No sooner was it being carried out pursuant to law, than all who were promoted to another regiment were struggling to get back to their old one. Infantry officers complained of the few men in their companies, as being unable to do anything in consequence. Hence the merging of the two companies, and the consequent "kicking." The "Heyl bill" was hailed with rejoicing by many as "filling a long felt want," while the other fellows "kicked" it to pieces before Congress could get hold of it! Of course, it does not look reasonable that Col. Heyl was prompted in the part he took by any selfish motives, as the advantages, if any, which he might derive would be remote, but the agitators imposed upon his kindness.

A few months ago the startling announcement was made through the daily public press that the Paymaster-General was contemplating issuing stringent orders to prevent officers from duplicating their pay accounts. This led people to inquire, "does it require such orders to prevent Army officers from drawing too much pay?" I have never seen any such order, but the injury was done the Army as much as though it had been. Why was its publication if intended requisite? The enormity of Capt. Taylor's offense at Fort Wayne was heralded through the public despatches recently, for which nothing short of a court-martial would suffice. But, ere the court could be convened, it was found that the officer was not so black as painted, and the court was turned into a retiring board. But the effect of the first intelligence of misconduct is not removed. Could not this all have been remedied without first leading the public to think that such characters were in our Army? There are plenty of officers who would like to have some of the trouble complained of by General Carr, who regards the promotion to the position of a brigadier-general and the privilege to go home and do nothing a couple of years before he had intended to as an indignity, Future Presidents, as well as the present incumbent, will be likely to conclude to allow officers to obtain such benefits as best they can, and not seek to confer such in the kind and commendable manner as was intended in this instance. It is evident, of course, that the President and the General of the Army were endeavoring to reward their worthy officers by this course, and which could be done only in the way pursued, and by so doing could have no ulterior motive, and not to "use the Army as a political plaything."

That legislation as well as general orders could be brought about to improve the Army there is no doubt; that there could be such if sought in the right way is also apparent. But, concert of action on the part of those who know what is needed: agitators, "growlers" and all, to the end even if no other ways can accomplish it, hold a convention, with delegates from each organization, and when plans are formulated and agreed upon, have them presented to those in authority in a business-like way. And now, Mr. Editor, in conclusion, with the most unselfish sincerity, with a feeling for the best interests of the Service, "with charity for all, with malice towards none," let me advise all to refrain from indulging in such agitations, so as to prevent the general public from forming an adverse opinion of the best Army in the world.

RETIRED "GROWLER."

WITH the changes and improvements now taking place in connection with the British Army of Occupation in Egypt that force will now amount to some 6,000. Gen. Forester Walker is of opinion that the minimum strength of the British forces should be 10,000.

SOME of the English dailies are gravely informing their readers that a new gun has been invented by a Japanese soldier, which is capable of sending a "cloud of blinding dust" into an enemy's eyes at a distance of 12 feet. It would seem to be better to advance a little nearer and throw handfuls of red pepper into his eyes.

UNLESS marred by inclement weather the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Cleveland to-day will surpass any similar event in the history of the country. It is estimated that there will be over 40,000 men in line. The military contingent will number about 18,000. There may have been greater numbers on previous occasions, but the personnel has never been surpassed, and certainly the arrangements have never been more carefully or intelligently planned. In this work the Regular Army figures prominently. In fact most of the intricate work of arranging for the care, mobilization, movements, etc., of the participants devolved upon officers of the Regular Army. Grand Marshal McMahon was particularly fortunate in the selection of officers to assist in perfecting the details of the great event. To Colonel H. C. Corbin, his Adjutant-General, especially, is great credit due for the masterly manner in which the elaborate arrangements have been perfected. Accustomed to providing for and in handling large crowds, Colonel Corbin made comparatively easy work of what would have been to many others a herculean task.

ONE of the last acts of Secretary Tracy, which will be highly appreciated by the Navy, was the approval of a new set of Navy regulations. They may contain provisions not acceptable to everybody, but there is cause for congratulation that there is at least—a set of regulations for the guidance of the personnel of the Navy. The new volume, it is said by the Secretary, does not contain any new regulations; it is simply a codification and revision of existing regulations, so as to bring into one volume, in concise form, the instructions for officers and men. In cases where paragraphs were left open to double construction, they are made now explicit, so as to leave no room for doubt as to what is intended. Obsolete provisions are dropped out, and the new regulations already promulgated in general order, and circulars are included. One important feature of the Navy regulations relates to the Instructions to boards for the examination of officers for promotion. It is understood that the examinations are made much more rigid than at the present time, both mentally and morally. On the latter point, examining boards are left little discretion in their findings when records of the department show anything reflecting on the moral character of the Candidate. There are also some new rules governing the selection of petty officers, which are framed with the view to obtaining a better class of men.

NONE of President-elect Cleveland's cabinet selections have met with a more general demonstration of approval than that of Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, who has been chosen for the Navy Department portfolio. The Navy particularly, and with reason, rejoices over the appointment. There is probably no man in this country better equipped than Mr. Herbert for the position. He is a man of recognized ability, with many years' experience in Congress, and with an extensively thorough knowledge of Naval matters. His course and policy as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs are matters of record, and have met general approval. He has not only a practical but a theoretical knowledge of his new duties, and what is equally important he is thoroughly conversant with the heads of the Naval establishment, and entertains liberal views in regard thereto.

THE nominations of Captain Kirby and Lieutenant Dapray appear to be doomed. At the hour of going to press neither of them had been confirmed, and in view of the opposition to both there seems to be no chance of either being favorably acted upon during the remaining few hours of the session. In fact, Captain Kirby's nomination is still in the Committee on Military affairs. Lieutenant Dapray's nomination was reported favorably by a bare majority of one vote. It is possible, too, that the nomination of Colonel Otis may also fail for lack of time, but if reached, will undoubtedly be confirmed.

THE edition of the New Drill Regulations, with an Appendix containing the Interpretations of two

hundred and fifty paragraphs, is a handy volume of four hundred pages not one of three pages as the types made us say. These "Interpretations" are those heretofore appearing in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, carefully revised by their author, Lieut. J. T. French, Jr., 4th Artillery, U. S. Army.

MOST of the Senate's amendments to the Naval appropriation bill have been adopted, including appropriation for Naval review, and opening appointment to Chief of bureau to younger members of Construction Corps.

ARMY officers authorized to receive treatment at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, must not hereafter delay their entry for an indefinite period, but will be allowed the limit of 14 days from the date of the permit, during which it may be used.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD has finally concluded, after examining the criticisms of the first year's experience with the new regulations, to postpone the question of a revision until after another season's trial.

AMONG the numerous congratulations upon his selection as Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Herbert has received the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1893.

The Hon. H. A. Herbert:

MY DEAR SIR: First, I wish to congratulate the country, second, the Navy, and third, yourself, upon your nomination to the naval portfolio. This broad-gauge appointment obliterates the sectional and war estrangement, and it gives the country and the Navy a man familiar with the needs of the country and one who understands the best interests of the Navy; insures honest and economical legislation, and the continuance of the "New Navy." And, last, allow me to congratulate you personally. Sharing the country's pleasure at this wise appointment, I beg to remain very respectfully yours, JAMES E. JOUETT.

"And so say we all of us."

THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

GENERAL MARTIN T. MCMAHON, Grand Marshal of the Inaugural Parade of March 4, 1893, at Washington, announces the following appointments: To be chief of Staff, Gen. William D. Whipple, U. S. A.; to be adjutant general, Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.; to be special aides, Col. Fred. C. Atterworth, U. S. Army; Maj. Samuel S. Yoder, Maj. L. Curtis Brackett, Maj. William J. Volkmar, U. S. A.; Maj. Geo. B. Davis, U. S. A.; Maj. Myron M. Parker, Maj. Augustus S. Nicholson, U. S. M. C.

The special aides to the Grand Marshal are: Gen. Isaac S. Ostlin, Col. John P. Nicholson, Capt. W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., U. S. A.; Lieut. J. T. French, Jr., 4th Art., U. S. A.; Lieut. J. A. Johnston, 8th Cav., Gen. Robert Avery, U. S. A.; Col. A. G. Dickinson, Gen. Hiram C. Rogers, Capt. W. E. Horton.

Among the 300 aides are: Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., U. S. A.; Maj. George A. Ames, Col. Morris J. Asch, Gen. W. W. Averell, U. S. A.; Maj. J. C. Babcock, A. G., U. S. A.; Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, 7th Inf., U. S. A.; Col. E. B. Beaumont, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N.; Capt. J. A. Buchanan, 14th Inf., U. S. A.; Gen. S. B. Buckner, Lieut. John M. Carson, 5th Cav., U. S. A.; Gen. Emmons Clark, Lieut. Chas. L. Collins, 11th Inf., U. S. A.; Lieut. J. A. Dapray, U. S. A.; Gen. L. P. Dicenola, Lieut. Chas. Dodge, Adj. 24th Inf., U. S. Army; Lieut. Geo. B. Duncan, 9th Inf., U. S. A.; Capt. Fred. H. E. Ebstien, 21st Inf., U. S. A.; Capt. Capt. E. S. Godfrey, 7th Cav., U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. C. R. Greenleaf, Deputy Surg., Gen., U. S. A.; Capt. E. M. Hayes, 5th Cav., U. S. A.; James E. Jouett, Adj. 1st Cav., U. S. A.; Gen. Horatio C. King, Capt. T. T. Knox, 1st Cav., U. S. A.; Lieut. Geo. T. Langborne, 3d Cav., U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton, Insp. Gen. U. S. A.; Col. J. G. C. Lee, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.; Capt. O. F. Long, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. M. J. Ludington, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A.; Lieut. A. C. Maccomb, 5th Cav., U. S. A.; Capt. F. A. Mahan, Engr. Corps, U. S. A.; Col. W. D. Mann, Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N.; Lieut. John E. McMahon, 21st Art., U. S. A.; Capt. V. McNally, Ord. Dept., U. S. Army; Capt. C. P. Miller, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A.; Maj. Louis T. Morris, 3d Cav., U. S. A.; Col. Stephen H. Olin, Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art., U. S. A.; Maj. James W. Powell, 21st Inf., U. S. A.; Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., U. S. A.; Lieut. C. S. Radford, U. S. M. C.; Capt. J. C. Reads, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. W. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., U. S. A.; Geo. W. Rouzer, Capt. Geo. P. Scriven, Sig. Corps, U. S. A.; Hon. Watson C. Squire, B. T. Standish, P. M., U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav., U. S. A.; Col. Chas. N. Swift, Col. Samuel Trueblood, Maj. W. F. Tucker, P. M., U. S. A.; Col. Lt. N. R. Usher, U. S. N.; Lt. M. F. Wallis, 12th Inf., U. S. A.; Col. Amos Webster, Lieut. Col. G. H. Weeks, H. M. Dept., U. S. A.; Maj. J. F. Weston, Subs. Dept., U. S. A.; Capt. C. W. Whipple, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.; Capt. E. H. Wright, 9th Cav., U. S. Army.

THE following Army officers are in Washington this week: Maj.-Gen. N. A. Miles, Brig. Gen. J. R. Brooke, Col. E. M. Heyl, J. G.; Col. J. M. Wilson, Engineers; Col. I. D. De Russy, 11th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Wilcox, retired; Lieut.-Col. E. B. Beaumont, retired; Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee, Q. M. Dept.; Maj. R. W. O'Reilly, Med. Dept.; Maj. W. S. Worth, 2d Inf.; Capt. E. Ebstien, 21st Inf.; Capt. W. R. Steinmetz, retired; Capt. J. A. Rollins, retired; Capt. J. W. Cigaret, 25th Inf.; Capt. Francois Meehler, 5th Cav.; Capt. M. P. Maus, 1st Inf.; Capt. T. G. Townsend, 6th Inf.; Capt. J. H. Hurst, 12th Inf.; Capt. G. G. Greenough, 4th Art.; Lieut. W. E. Snipp, 10th Cav.; Lieut. J. L. Sehon, 20th Inf.; Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art.; Lieut. David Price, 1st Art.; Lieut. F. Von Schroeder, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. E. Hopper, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. J. T. Dean, 3d Inf., A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. George O. Squire 3d Art.

MAJOR ROBERT M. O'REILLY, Surgeon, U. S. A., has arrived in Washington, D. C., and taken over the duties of Attending Surgeon in that city. Major O'Reilly has a host of friends in that city who are glad to welcome him back again.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

No Army orders were issued on Friday of this week from the A. G. O.

Capt. Geo. McDermby, C. E. now at West Point, is ordered to exchange stations with Capt. James L. Lusk, Asst. Engr. Commissioner, D. Columbia.

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 1st Lt. Graham D. Fitch, C. E.

Capt. Henry D. Borup, O. D., is relieved from further duty at the World's Columbian Exposition and is assigned to duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. Capt. William C. Manning, 23d Inf., now on sick leave at Detroit, Mich., will conduct recruits for the 13th Infantry to the Dept. of the Missouri.

Leave for four months, with authority to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf., to take effect when his services can be spared.

2d Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf., is granted leave for four months, to take effect on or about March 15.

Par. 11, S. O. 40, Feb. 24, H. Q. A., directing Post Chaplain Charles W. Freeland to report at Ft. Huachuca, A. T., is suspended until further orders. Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, 10th Inf., now on sick leave, will proceed to his home, to await orders pending action on his application for retirement.

So much of Par. 2, S. O. 40, Feb. 21, 1893, H. Q. A., as details Capt. Charles J. Crane, 24th Inf., for duty pertaining to the World's Columbian Exposition is revoked (S. O. March 1, H. Q. A.).

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

MARCH 1, 1893.

THE series of evening receptions given weekly by Prof. and Mrs. Mohr for the past six weeks, was brought to a close last Thursday. The guests present enjoyed a delightfully informal evening, as usual. Among the number were: The Misses Pratt, Harvey, Alexander and Sumner, Lieuts. D-vore, Holbrook, Patrick, Palmer, Richardson, Mott and Capt. Macaulay, Lt. and Mrs. Elgeron, Lt. and Mrs. Boughton, Lt. and Mrs. Braden, Lt. Cameron, Lt. and Mrs. Brown, Lt. and Mrs. Dyer, C. H. Wilson, Prof. and Mrs. Tiltman, Prof. and Mrs. Bass, Col. and Mrs. Sumner, Prof. and Mrs. Mercer, Lt. and Mrs. Cole, Lt. and Mrs. Babbitt, Lt. and Mrs. Carson, and several others.

The Roman Catholic services held in the Soldiers' Chapel on Wednesday evenings, and the Protestant Episcopal services held in the same building on Thursday evenings have been well attended.

Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, Engineers, on duty at West Point, and Miss Caroline, daughter of Maj. Richard C. Parker, retired, of Washington, were married at noon, on Monday, Feb. 27, at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Dr. McKim. Miss Cox, of New York, who has been a frequent guest at this post, was maid of honor. Lt. John D. Barrett, 3d Art., on duty at West Point, was best man. The bridesmaids were the Misses Breckenridge, Kuhn, Kelton, Mattingly, Elliott and Proctor. The ushers were Lt. John S. Sewell, Engrs.; Lt. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art.; Lt. Willard A. Holbrook, 7th Cav.; Lt. Geo. B. Duncan, 8th Inf.; Lt. Samuel Reber, 4th Cav.; Lt. J. F. Reynolds, Landis, 1st Cav.; Lt. C. F. Parker, 2d Art., and Lt. Alexander W. Perry, 9th Inf. Lt. Barrett, Brooks and Holbrook were classmates of the groom. Among visitors from West Point were Lt. and Mrs. Brooks and Lt. and Mrs. Tate.

Muster was held on Tuesday afternoon.

The ladies' class in gymnastics meets each Wednesday afternoon.

Lieut. F. P. Reynolds, asst. surg., reported for duty last week. Drs. Harvey and Macaulay are members of the board for the examination of candidates, a number of whom reported to-day.

Dr. Kilbourne returned to the post after a brief absence and will remain on duty for some time longer, probably until the end of the month.

Lieut. Braden has been called away by the death of his father.

During Col. Wilson's absence on leave, beginning March 1, Col. Mills will be acting superintendent.

Miss Mel Craney returned early in the week from a visit to Washington. During a portion of her stay she was the guest of Miss Davis, daughter of Major Geo. B. Davis, and later visited her cousin, Mrs. McCann, wife of Admiral McCann, retired.

Mrs. Carey, mother of Cadet Carey and wife of Major Asa B. Carey, Pay Department, was among visitors at the post last week.

A cadet concert will be given in the library on Saturday of the present week.

The usual order of examination of candidates has been reversed this year, the mental examination preceding the physical. Examinations were begun on March 1. The superintendent, accompanied by the adjutant, has left for Washington. The speaker of the House of Representatives has made the following appointments of visitors to the Military Academy on the part of the House: Wheeler, (Dem.), Alabama; Gorman, (Dem.), Michigan; Bligham, (Rep.), Pennsylvania. The president of the Senate has appointed Senators Cullum and White; the Presidential appointments are not yet announced.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was signed by the President on March 1. It finally becomes a law in the same shape as passed by the Senate, the House accepting the amendments providing for an associate professor of mathematics and striking out the provision for a professor of military hygiene.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to:

Wilfred B. Overton, Jr., (Alt.) Whitestone, (1st Dist.) New York.

Chambers Perry, Warsaw, (6th Dist.) Ky.

Ernest V. Cox, (Alt.) Covington, (6th Dist.) Ky.

Ernest E. Wood, Stockton, (2d Dist.) Cal.

Benj. A. Baird, (Alt.) Lodi, (2d Dist.) Cal.

Winston Menzies, Mount Vernon, (1st Dist.) Ind.

LIEUTENANT G. W. STEVENS, 1st U. S. Art., left Fort Sheridan, Ill., this week to be absent until nearly the end of March.

A DESPATCH from Paris, France, says Miss May McClellan, daughter of the late Gen. George B. McClellan, who is soon to be married to M. D-sprez, has become a Roman Catholic, and was baptized in the Church of St. Joseph, Avenue Hoche, on Monday last.

COLONEL J. G. C. LEE, U. S. A., has arrived in Washington, D. C., from Los Angeles, Cal., and reported to Gen. Batchelder for duty.

CAPTAIN G. G. GREENOUGH, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., early this week for the North to be absent for a fortnight.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, Commo. George Brown, Capt. J. C. Watson, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory, Leonard Canery, W. H. Reeder, Lieut. S. A. Staunton, H. McCreary, Y. Porter, G. A. Merriam, Ridgely Hunt, E. F. Quiltrough, N. J. K. Patch and H. O. Dunn, Ensigns C. C. Mosely, Andrew G. Long, A. N. Mayer, Med. Insp. W. K. Van Royken, Asst.-Engr. J. A. Kaiser.

THE NEW DRILL REGULATIONS.

QUESTIONS AS TO THEIR INTERPRETATION ANSWERED.

For previous answers, see volume of Infantry Drill Regulations with appendix published by the Army and Navy Journal.

No. 227, "H. F. M."

Par. 733. Formation for battalion parade should be in line. Par. 362. Platoons should be dressed upon halting; by command if they have completed the turn, without command if they have not. The new Manual of Guard Duty provides that bayonets, if so ordered by the commanding officer, shall be fixed by the new guard just before it is divided into rifle's, and unfixed by the old guard as soon as the rifle's or detachments just relieved have formed on its left.

No. 228, "C. O."

Parades are prescribed for each arm of the Service separately, but not combined. Reviews of combined cavalry mounted and infantry should be in brigade formation. Adjutants of infantry battalions should habitually be mounted—see Par. 665. There is no provision for mounting adjutants of infantry battalions beyond what is found in the last clause of A. R. 1443, 1889; under this provision it is understood that if they own the horses they are entitled to forage for them.

No. 229, "W. S. L."

1. Backward, 2. Guide centre, 3. MARCH, although not expressly provided for in the School of the Battalion can hardly be considered an improper command, on the principle that any body of troops may be drilled as a squad.

No. 230, "G. M." asks:

Par. 141, Infantry Drill Regulations: The company being in line, at a halt, is it correct to give the command right turn, double time, march, and, if so, does the right file march by the flank, keeping up the double time in the short step of double time (18 inches), until the command forward, march, be given, when all take the full double time step (36 inches), or does he keep marching in quick time? Ans.—See 16th and 17th lines. All take the double time.

No. 231, "R. S. B."

Par. 208. Executed in double time, the leading four moves in double time till the command *Halt*. The same applied to Upton, Par. 225.

Par. 219. Forming fours from column of files, pieces at right shoulder, each man brings his piece to the order upon halting.

Par. 523. The term cadence as used in extended order means *gait*; thus, in the eighth line, "resuming the cadence of the guide" means that the guide is moving at a fast walk, the men take that gait when they arrive in proper position.

Par. 493 applies only to the manual of the sword; for position of the feet, etc., see Pars. 24 and 60.

No. 232, "H. A. W." asks:

Has an inspecting officer, detailed by the Governor, the authority to personally take command of your company at the annual inspection? Ans.—If the State regulations or the Governor's orders to the inspector require it, yes; otherwise, no.

No. 233, "Private" asks:

A battalion is at a halt. The command is given—"Close in mass, double time." What does the captain of the first company do, or what order does he give? Ans.—Par. 335. Executed in double time from a halt, the captain of the first company does the same, as though the movement were executed in quick time.

No. 234, "P. B. W." asks:

Has the new manual of Guard Duty been adopted in the Army yet? At the approach of an officer, does the sentinel take the position of present arms? Kenyon says yes. If any change has been made I want to know. Ans.—Sentinel salutes with rifle salute without halting for the purpose. The Guard Manual has been adopted by the Government and we have it for sale—price, 25 cents by mail, prepaid.

No. 235 — — —

Par. 144. At the command "Fire by company" the front rank stands fast.

Pars. 153-156. Strict application of Par. 112 requires that in each of these movements the pieces should be brought to the shoulder at the preparatory command if at the order, but to avoid this the pieces should be brought to trail arms before commencing the movement.

Par. 118. At the command "double time" the rear rank makes no movement backward, but allows the front rank to gain the proper distance.

Par. 237. The platoon guide who is not the guide of the company preserves the interval necessary for a own platoon to form front into line; thus, if the guide is right, the interval should be what is required to form right front into line.

Par. 351. The distance between platoons of the same company does not change.

No. 236, "Old Subscriber."

Par. 112. Marching at port arms, if the command is given, pieces remain at the port on halting.

Par. 219. Forming fours from column of files, pieces at right shoulder, each man brings his piece to the order upon halting.

Par. 167. First clause applies to close order movements in which the men have to move only a short distance; the muzzle is carried to the front from six to twelve inches. Second clause applies to more extended movements and to extended order.

No. 237, "McC. B." says:

Kindly compare pars. 77 and 80 and 82 in your "Interpretations." Pars. 77 and 80, third line—"and from load or ready to the carry is not prescribed." Par. 82 (last line particularly)—"From the position of load . . . at the command order or arms." These pars. are contradictory, and I ask "carry" must be omitted in Par. 82 of interpretations for the reason that par. 82, Drill Regulations, says: "Being in position of load or ready: 1. Order, 2. Arms, and nothing more. Ans.—Par. 82, Interpretation of Par. 81. Instead of omitting "arms" from interpretation of Par. 82, it would be better to add "or to any other position." It, however, is not to be understood as meaning at any but the prescribed movement *order arms*.

from load or ready should be practised as a formal drill, nor that an indiscriminate application of Par. 113 is recommended, but whenever Par. 113 is applied to this case, the interpretation of Par. 82 seems to be correct.

No. 238, "Color Bearer."

Par. 254. Whenever the color has to move from one flank of the color company to the other, the color bearer and guard move together by the most convenient route.

Par. 256. In line of columns, the interval from the band to the nearest subdivision depends upon the manner of forming the line of columns; thus, from original formation, band on the right, if line of columns is formed at the command *Companies right forward*, *fours right*, the interval will be 24 paces; if *Companies left forward*, *fours left*, the interval will be 24 paces, plus front of first company, less one four; the band moves straight to the front in either case.

Par. 277. See last three lines, and Par. 254, fifth and sixth lines: Color bearer places himself in line with the guides, whether they are in original front or rear rank.

Par. 352. Closing and extending intervals when marching in line of platoons in columns of fours are not prescribed movements.

Par. 235. Conforming to the principle illustrated in Par. 210, to execute this movement in double time from line marching in quick time, the second platoon should continue the march in quick time until disengaged, and should oblique in double time.

No. 239, "D. K." asks:

If a captain wished to march his company through a narrow space he would give the command right by two, but before coming where he could form fours he wished to form line. What commands would he give? I do not find any two right or left in the Drill Regulations, and if he gave the command by the left flank or halt, left face, it would bring some of the rear rank in the front rank. Would two left be a proper command? Ans.—Two right (or left) is not a prescribed command. The case seems to be covered by Par. 217.

No. 240.

(1) Par. 189. Interpretation of this paragraph to the effect that the left arm should not be raised except in the School of the Soldier is adhered to.

(2) As a rule, if a wrong command is given, the men should stand fast. Par. 113 does not allow departures from prescribed methods except in the battle exercises and when circumstances require; circumstances do not, as a rule, require such departures at drill in close order. This is not intended to encourage the giving of "catch commands," but a "wrong command" is regarded as a mistake of the instructor, which he should promptly correct.

CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

Jefferson Barracks.

"Par. 921. * * * or the squadron may first be formed front into line and then dismounted, or the troops dismounted as they successively arrive on the line. Would the squadron or troops be formed in column of fours in this case before dismounting?" Ans.—Yes. See Pars. 822 and 900.

2. "At regimental parade can the colonel, previous to executing the sabre exercises, cause the troopers to take distance to the front, as in Par. 1085?" Ans.—Yes, if the regiment is in line. Page 433, line 12: "The colonel then commands, 1. *Carry*, 2. *Sabre*, and adds such exercises in the manual of arms or sabre exercises as he may desire," etc. To execute certain sabre exercises, the troopers must have taken distance.

3. Is there any signal with the sabre or hand for 1. *Assemble*, 2. *March*? Ans.—There is none laid down in the Cavalry Drill Regulations. The assembly signal in Infantry Drill Regulations is similar to the attention in cavalry.

4. Par. 289: What is a heel post? Ans.—The stall or partition posts at the rear of stalls.

5. Par. 310: When is the command, 5. *FRONT* given? Ans.—Presumably, it should be given when the alignment is completed. It is, however, more likely an error in the text.

6. Par. 323: When does he resume the march to the right? Ans.—The text is in error. The march is resumed on the track to the left.

There appears to be a diversity of practice concerning this. We follow the decision of Col. J. C. Bates, 3d U. S. Inf., President of the Board for the revision of the Drill Regulations. Col. Bates writes us, under date of Feb. 20, 1893, saying: "My views are correctly given under Par. 189 in the 'Revision of Interpretations of Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. Army.' There it is said that—The interpretation of Par. 189 given by the President of the Tactical Board is to the effect that the left arm should not be raised, except in the School of the Soldier; but that the captain of a company may require the men to raise their left arms whenever necessary to correct their intervals in company or battalion drills, just as he may require individuals to look toward the guide to correct their alignments. In such cases each man should drop his left hand as soon as the man next on his left has his interval."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE fortress of Mayence (Mainz), at the conference of the Main and the Rhine, is to be converted into an entrenched camp, and the works have already been begun.

Two French inventors are soon to exhibit in London an aerostat made of aluminum which can be made at will either lighter or heavier than the surrounding air without either loss of gas or ballast by the artificial expansion or condensation of hydrogen, which is brought about instantaneously by a series of automatic heating lamps, which can be lighted or extinguished either one by one or simultaneously if required without any danger of fire.

THE Swedish Naval Committee on Coast Defence report that in order to prevent all landing operations upon the Swedish coast, 15 first class armorclads, 30 first class mining boats, 20 of the second class, and 6 despatch vessels, are considered necessary, with a large quantity of mining materiel. This proposal is that, within the next three years, three of the armorclads, three of the first class mining boats, and two of the despatch vessels shall be built.

1st Lieut. J. T. French, Jr., 4th Artillery, U. S. A., has published in a small paper covered volume a "Revision of Interpretations of Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. A.," heretofore made by him in the JOURNAL. The interpretations are the same as those published as an addenda to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL edition of the Drill Regulations.

THE STATE TROOPS.

STRENGTH OF THE MILITIA.

ACCORDING to the report on the strength of the State Militia, made to Congress on Feb. 7, there is a net increase of 1,778 over last year. The aggregate being 112,496, as against 110,718 for 1891. The following statement shows the total strength of each State and Territory for 1892 and 1891, from which it can easily be seen where there have been increases or decreases:

	1892.	1891.
Alabama	2,853	2,854
Arkansas	1,004	1,004
California	4,198	4,218
Colorado	896	825
Connecticut	2,770	2,857
Delaware	448	501
Florida	1,090	1,031
Georgia	3,919	4,577
Idaho	308	708
Illinois	4,417	4,358
Indiana	2,654	2,439
Iowa	2,363	2,449
Kansas	1,714	1,728
Kentucky	1,330	1,319
Louisiana	1,182	1,182
Maine	1,298	1,114
Maryland	2,294	2,094
Massachusetts	5,916	5,511
Michigan	2,916	2,435
Minnesota	1,994	1,838
Mississippi	1,712	1,719
Missouri	2,355	2,387
Montana	502	570
Nebraska	1,396	1,073
Nevada	564	575
New Hampshire	1,256	1,229
New Jersey	4,017	4,283
New York	12,905	13,839
North Carolina	2,096	1,576
North Dakota	513	513
Ohio	5,825	5,373
Oregon	1,431	1,606
Pennsylvania	3,601	3,469
Rhode Island	1,594	1,434
South Carolina	3,806	5,616
South Dakota	584	588
Tennessee	1,164	1,257
Texas	3,333	3,368
Vermont	747	746
Virginia	2,844	2,844
Washington	1,388	1,145
West Virginia	864	788
Wisconsin	2,614	2,737
Wyoming	300	305

TERRITORIES.

Alaska	48	—
Arizona	295	296
New Mexico	571	586
Oklahoma	154	—
District of Columbia	1,332	1,418

NAVAL BATTALION.

Massachusetts.—On Monday evening, Feb. 20, the petitioners for a company at Gloucester were inspected by Col. J. L. Carter, of the Governor's staff.

Lieut. Wm. M. Paul commanded at the Battalion Drill in the absence of Commander Foley, Feb. 21.

Commander Foley, Lieut. Brigham, Lieut. Sweet, Ensign White and Acting Engineer Fry attended Gov. Russell's reception at the State House in Washington's birthday.

A review will be tendered Col. Wallace, commander of Post 113, G. A. R., on Tuesday, Feb. 23, by the battalion. The members have been requested to invite their friends and a large attendance is expected.

The eight division of the Naval Brigade will be located in Springfield and will be mustered into service at once, and will be known as Co. H.

Comdr. Foley is ordered to command brigade, and Cos. A, B, C and D, all B. Co., will form the 1st Battalion, and Co. E, of Fall River, Co. F, of Lynn, Co. G, of New Bedford, and Co. H, of Springfield, the 2d Battalion.

Comdr. Foley, Lieut. Cary and Lieut. Brigham were the guests of the Lowell Mechanic Phoenix at their annual ball in Huntington Hall, Lowell, Friday, Feb. 24.

Col. Wallace, commander of Post 113, G. A. R., reviewed that battalion on Tuesday, Feb. 23. The members of the post with ladies were interested spectators and applauded the efforts of the sailors.

The ship's launch which had been moved for this occasion into the large hall was manned, artillery embarked and torpedo spar rigged and an exhibition torpedo exploded.

After the drill the officers of the battalion and their ladies were guests of the post in the reception room, where refreshments were served.

OUR NAVAL MILITIA.

A VERY interesting lecture upon the subject of "Our Naval Militia," was delivered on Saturday last before the United Service Club, New York, by J. W. Miller, Commander of the 1st Battalion Naval Militia. In the course of his lecture Mr. Miller said:

All the signs of the times during the past few years show an awakening interest in marine affairs. The insignificant trade of the Great Lakes had grown until it amounted to more than that which passed through the Suez Canal; and the success of the Lake Canal, developed through the agency of agriculture, had shown the near proximity for joining the Atlantic and Pacific at Nicaragua; and thus making the scientific coast line of the United States one gigantic stretch from Maine to Oregon along which could steam a merchant marine greater than that of any other nation in the world. As this reawakening in marine interests was observed, there was naturally also noticed the development of ship building; a development as active at Duluth in Minnesota, as it was in Pennsylvania on the Delaware. The ship yards were employing large bodies of men, whose livelihood was dependent upon national construction, and whose suffrage extended to influence Congress in seafaring directions. The absolute necessity for cruisers of a modern type was also giving an impetus to naval construction and raising sentiment above the lines of commercial gain to that of patriotic duty; until both parties in Congress recognized the will of the people; that our Navy should be second to none in quality if not in quantity.

Again, it was noted that national character is moulded as much by the pleasures of the people as it is by their occupations; and it is a healthy sign to note that with the accumulation of wealth has come the broadening of our type of amusements.

We find in cities a large body of amateur sailors, ready and anxious to foster a renewed sea power. Every town upon our seaboard, every village upon our lakes has its club and its fleet; the discipline is above the average in system excellent; the majority of the crew American and handy; with oars and sails the owner influential.

ready to give up some of their amusements to duty towards the country, or towards their State.

Recognizing all these forces, and also noting the fact that the policy of the country did not lie in the direction of a large Navy, the promoters of the Naval Reserve idea set about to find some sort of an intermediary between the Navy and the people. Municipal and local pride must be invoked before even State recognition is obtained, and that obtained the rivalry between commonwealths will bring about a better disciplined body, and this rivalry must be upon the lines of sailorlike and forecastle work, instead of upon the wearing of uniform.

This National Reserve should consist, first, of the marine departments of the Government service, namely, the Light-house Establishment, the Life-Saving crews, the Coast Survey, the Revenue Marine, and the Hospital Bureau—a force in all about three thousand, but to-day, by a singular financial amphibious anomaly, under the Treasury Department. Second, of officers and men who have been in the Navy, and who owe their country a return for what has been expended upon their education; these should be enrolled, subject to call in times of war. Third, of such officers and sailors of the merchant marine as may qualify for positions in the case of hostilities. Fourth, of the new commercial steamers that may meet the requirements of Congressional acts.

All these elements to form this body exist to-day. England has shown us how to concentrate them into a compact form under the blue flag of her naval reserve. The attention of Congress should be given to the passage of laws concentrating the various sea departments under a bureau of marine, the power of the Secretary of the Navy being broadened to accomplish this and to further exercise some authority over such merchant vessels as may wish to take advantage of Government aid. But the work of concentrating these forces of combiners these elements is a Government duty, not a State requirement, and will be accomplished only after local enthusiasm has been developed in the various States; hence the necessity of a naval militia in each Commonwealth.

Realizing this, and the signs of the times, the originators of the naval militia have confined their efforts to State boundaries, endeavoring thereby to form some sort of an intermediary between the Navy and the people, which shall be comparable to the National Guard. The result has been battalions of a somewhat crude and embryonic character, but containing within them germs of success and certain improvement. Acknowledging frankly that the plan was tentative, the officers have felt their way slowly, changing their plans as to details as experience dictated, but keeping in view the fact that a naval militia corps as an organization can never become more than a body for State defence.

The militia, if properly developed, will be the second line to our small Navy, protecting the inner harbors, and providing the cruisers on the coast with all their ammunition and supplies.

The popularity which the naval militia has so suddenly obtained proves that it was founded with knowledge of prevailing ideas, and that its fundamental principle of work before gaudy uniforms, was its great element of strength. Men of the best social position have vied with one another in devotion to the cause of the Navy, and performed the arduous labor of the foremast hand; receiving the encomiums of the Regular officers, and showing the man-of-war's man that the civilian was proud to be his associate. These are officers who have been good enough to tell the writer that the intelligence and knowledge of the amateur sailors have made the Regulars study the harder, and that certain civilians torpedoists, and experts, have exceeded them in technical knowledge. Compliment though this may be, it is true that no harder students of naval affairs exist than in the ranks of the naval militia. The Navy is beginning to know the civilians, the exercises along the coast, the joint drills, the social gatherings after the cruises, have created close personal friendship, and made the Navy the pride of the localities wherever the ships have anchored. The men-of-war are no longer dim phantoms sailing over foreign seas protecting imaginary merchantmen, but seen realities in

our own ports, the product of American artisans, officered by the highest type of gentlemen we have ever met, whose standard of patriotism we of the battalion are striving to emulate, even though the snares and pitfalls of commercial life surround the greater portion of our existence.

Seventh New York—Colonel D. Appleton.

The regiment assembled on Friday evening, Feb. 27, for review and presentation of State marksman badges. The assembly was sounded at 8 P. M. and the 1st sergeants proceeded to form their companies, some according to par. 156 and others by 187. The companies that fell in as par. 156 did so faced to the right, in consequence of which there were long lines of men in single rank reaching almost across the drill floor, and it took considerable time to form them. On the other hand Cos. B and I fell in according to par. 187, which is in double rank facing to the front. The formation of the two latter companies were completed and rolls called before the other sergeants had their companies formed. The regulations are very explicit as to how the companies should be formed. At adjutant's call at 8.15 the line was formed with three battalions of four companies each with 24 files. The 1st battalion—Maj. W. H. Klipp, adjt.; Lt. J. W. Cochran. 2d battalion—Capt. Don Alonso Pollard, adjt.; Lt. Robt. McLean. 3d battalion—Capt. J. C. Abrams, adjt.; Lt. H. M. Nesbitt.

The battalions were formed in line, which was quickly executed, but the guides of the 2d and 3d battalions were not ordered to their posts until after the guides of the first had executed the order, and as the movement was a simultaneous one they should have been ordered to their posts without delay. The regiment at second adjutant's call was formed in line of masses, and there was considerable confusion in executing this movement. The dressing was slow, and as the guides were promptly posted it should have been more quickly executed.

The regiment was turned over by Adj. Langdon to Col. Appleton for review by His Honor Mayor Gilroy. The men fully maintained their well known steadiness in line. Preparatory to the passage the command was given to "change direction by the right flank," which was promptly executed. The passage was not up to the regimental standard, the difficulty was the four could not connect promptly when wheeling into company front, and the distance from the point of review was too short to recover and dress. Some of the men instead of looking up looked down, and seemed ill at ease in marching. The regiment was formed in line for parade, but in several companies there was no intervals preserved between them. The manual of arms was finely executed, after which 1,047 marksman badges were presented, of which 147 were for sharpshooters. Capt. J. C. Abrams, Capt. G. W. Rand, Lieut. J. B. Holland and Private F. C. McLewee have each qualified for 18 successive years.

The number of marksmen in the regiment in each year since the system was established by the State has been as follows:

1875	58	1884	558
1876	107	1885	628
1877	200	1886	640
1878	323	1887	564
1879	411	1888	619
1880	243	1889	1,043
1881	336	1890	1,014
1882	527	1891	1,047
1883	694	1892	1,077

It took 22 minutes to distribute the badges. After the parade the regiment executed several movements in the school of battalion. The battalion broke into column of platoons and formed companies. The marching was well done. The formation of street column was well executed. In resuming column of companies after street column and square has been formed, there was considerable confusion, and the companies of one of the battalions was considerably out of proper place when the movement was finished. The display was not up to the usual standard of the 7th.

The winners in the Three Prize Match shot at the armory Saturday, Feb. 18, were as follows: Pvt. J. W. Halstead, 24, 31—65; Pvt. A. Stevens, F. 23, 35—68; Sergt. H. W. James, 23, 35—67.

Eighth New York—Colonel Scott.

The regiment gave a very successful review and reception on the evening of Feb. 23, an uncommonly large audience being present, despite the uninviting night. For review the regiment was equalized into eight companies of twelve files each, divided into two battalions, the first being in command of Major Chauncey and the second in command of Capt. Neffel. Col. Scott was in command of the regiment. The formation was in line of masses for review ceremony. A formal presentation to the regiment of a life-sized painting of Col. Scott by the Master Plumbers' Association was made, after which came an exhibition drill by Cos. F, in command of Capt. Neffel, in extended order. In this it might be well to note that little or no preparation had been made for this particular event, which was all the more to the credit of the company. Scouts were first sent out, followed by the two centre squads, who deployed as skirmishers. The two forward and fourth squads held in reserve were then ordered forward and deployed on the firing line as reinforcements. The company was advanced by rushes, rallied, and deployed. The command fired at will and also by rapid fire, and charged at the imaginary enemy. The intervals and alignment on the firing line were well preserved, and the squads and whole calls generally correctly understood. The drill was brief and well executed. Of course, no one was shot in the fringes or injured in the charge, and that may explain the reference of a Sunday paper that the "rushes were too theatrical," and the movements were wholly "perfunctory." How an exhibition drill can be otherwise than theatrical it is hard to say. In the new drill, and especially the extended order, movements of clock like precision are not contemplated. The individuality and common sense of the men and their ability to "get there" are of more importance. The drill pleased the audience immensely and was a good exhibition. Parade followed, Major Chauncey being in command of the regiment, Capt. Neffel commanding the first battalion and Capt. Oates the second. It was a creditable ceremony. A reception followed, every inch of the large drill floor being taken up with the dances. Among the officers present were Lieut. Harris and William, U. S. A.; Capt. Hendrie and Lieut. Fitch, 4th Conn. Col. Camp, 22d Regt.; Maj. G. G. Cochran, 13th Regt.; Capt. Seiter and Barnard, 12th Regt.; Major W. H. A. Cochran, 2d Brigade, and others.

Col. Scott has issued the following orders for the drill and instruction of the command: Cos. F and H, March 6, 15, 20, 27, Guard Mount, Manual and Inspection, Extended Order and Firing. Cos. D and E, March 7 and 14, Guard Mount, Manual and Inspection, March 21 and 28, Extended Order, Manual and Inspection. Cos. G and I, March 5 and 12, Guard Mount, Manual and Inspection, March 22 and 29, Extended Order and Firing. Cos. B and C, March 9 and 16, Guard Mount, Manual and Firing, March 23 and 30, Extended Order and Firing. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling, and Maj. Henry Chauncey, Jr.

Ninth New York—Colonel Wm. Seward.

The regiment assembled at its armory for parade, review and the presentation of marksman badges on Wednesday evening, Feb. 23. It was formed into three battalions, as follows: 1st Battalion, Maj. S. E. Japha, Adj. Lieut. J. W. West; 2d Battalion, Capt. G. T. Lorrigan, Adj. H. S. Foster; 3d Battalion, Capt. W. W. Marks, Adj. Adj. Lieut. C. K. Carscallen. The formation was in line of masses for parade, Adj. G. A. S. Wiener turning the command over to Col. Seward in good shape. Review by Gen. Whitlock followed, and owing to the limited space the parade was omitted. In both ceremonies there was a marked steadiness. Gen. Whitlock presented the following with sharpshooter Bar: Capt. W. H. Freeman, K; Pvt. L. H. Mc-

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS

From the North, South, East, and West written upon

BOSTON LINEN, BOSTON BOND, AND BUNKER HILL

Are every day poured into the mails. Why is it? Because these papers are superior in quality, moderate in price, pleasing in finish.

Ask your dealer for them. If he does not keep them, send us 3 two cent stamps and we will forward you our complete samples with full information how to obtain these papers readily.

SAMUEL WARD COMPANY,

PAPER MERCHANTS, STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, AND PRINTERS, 49 & 51 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON, MASS.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

ARMY & NAVY MERCHANT TAILOR, 16TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

KNABE

PIANOFORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship, and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO. BALTIMORE: NEW YORK: 22 & 24 E. Baltimore St. 148 5th Av. n'r 30th St. WASHINGTON: 517 Market Space.

WHAT WE OFFER INVESTORS

First Mortgage security six and eight per cent. interest, with privilege of withdrawing their money on short notice. Sinking Fund Mortgages our specialty. Home Savings and Loan Association of Minneapolis.

Paid in Capital, \$1,000,000. Over 3,000 investors and no dissatisfied ones. For pamphlet, address

H. F. NEWHALL, Manager Eastern Office, 533 Drexel Buildings, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

THE TISDELL CAMERA

LATEST HAND, DETECTIVE, INSTANTANEOUS, VIEW. 12 Glass Plates, 12 Cut #1 m. 100 Roll Film. Simple, Easy, Light, Handsome. *The Best Lens.* **ALWAYS READY.** GUARANTEED TO WILL GIVE PERFECT RESULTS. Send six cents for sample Photo and Circular. **TISDELL CAMERA & MFG. CO.,** SCRANTON, PA.

SEND for postage for handsome samples of writing paper. J. C. BLAIR, Huntingdon, Pa.

Every Student

OF THE

New Drill Regulations

Should have a copy of the Special Edition of the Infantry Drill, containing the

INTERPRETATIONS OF THE DRILL

BY

LT. JOHN T. FRENCH, JR., 4TH ART., U.S.A. RECORDED OF THE TACTICAL BOARD. Price 50 Cents. sent by mail, prepaid. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT IS MADE ON ORDERS FOR FIFTY OR MORE.

We also have the New Drill Regulations: Infantry, Bristol Board, 30 cts.; Leather, 75c. Artillery and Cavalry, Leather, each \$1.00.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY.

We have now in press the New **MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY** just approved by the War Department, and which supersedes all previous publications. By mail, prepaid: Bound in Bristol Board.....25cts. Bound in Leather.....60cts.

Address **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,** 95-101 Nassau St., New York.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Lace Embroidered and Beaded Silk Hose

Gentlemen's Black Silk Embroidered Half Hose.

Ladies' Real Swiss Lace Trimmed Silk Vests.

"CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S" CELEBRATED UNDERWEAR.

BROADWAY AND 19TH ST. NEW YORK

The Great Prize Novel.

"THE COUSIN OF THE KING."

A highly Dramatic story of Metropolitan Society in

NUMBER 7.

TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS

JUST OUT.

256 pages of the most entertaining Fiction, Fun and Poetry.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Ask for it at any News or Bookstand or address **TOWN TOPICS, 21 West 23d St., N. Y. C.** Any Back numbers will be sent on receipt of price as above. To induce trial subscriptions we will send Town Topics **THREE MONTHS FOR \$1.00** and any previous number of Tales from Town Topics **FREE.**

N. B. If you make a club subscription now to Town Topics and Tales from Town Topics (\$5.00 per year) you will get the March Number with this great story and No. 6 containing "The Sale of a Soul," or any previous Number you may wish, **FREE.**

THOMSON'S PATENT POCKET SPURS.

Exact size, weighing less than 1 oz. each. Considered the ne plus ultra of all Spurs for Military and Equestrian Riding, carried in the vest pocket, they are so small and light. Ready at a moment's notice for use. Mr. Louis Eschner, of Philadelphia, Pa., writes, under date of Aug. 25, 1890: "I have using a pair of your Thomson's Patent Spurs for some years, and have found them to be most satisfactory for convenience and lightness in weight that I have ever seen." For sale by Saddlery and Military Equipment Houses, or by the maker, F. H. Thomson, N. J. (Send for special list.)

March 4.—Review of 71st N. Y., at armory.
April 1.—Athletic games, 23d N. Y., at armory.
April 10.—Athletic games, 13th N. Y.
April 12, 13, 14.—Production of "Dust," at Berkeley Lyceum, by Co. H, 7th N. Y.
April 12.—Athletic games, 23d N. Y.
April 24.—Review of 13th N. Y., at armory.

VARIOUS.

The 9th N. Y., Col. Seward, will be reviewed at its armory on March 20.

The 71st N. Y., Col. Greene, will be reviewed by Mayor Gilroy at the armory on March 23.

The 3d Battery, N. Y., Capt. H. S. Baskin, will hold a reception and review at the armory on March 23.

Adjt.-Gen. Dyer, of Rhode Island, announces the detail of 1st Lieut. Frederick Woolly, 10th Infantry, U. S. A., for temporary duty pertaining to the militia of the State.

The Cadet Corps of the 23d N. Y. will be reviewed at the armory by Col. Camp, on the evening of March 7. The Cadet Corps of several other organizations will also take part.

Lieut. McCoskry Butt, C. S., 13th N. Y., was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment Feb. 27. Lieut.-Col. elect Butt joined the Guard as a private, 9th Sep. Co., Nov. 12, 1880; transferred to Co. K, 7th Regt., Jan. 30, 1883; 2d lieut., Co. D, 12th Regt., Feb. 27, 1885; 1st lieut., Oct. 23, 1885; resigned, Nov. 12, 1887; private, Co. K, 7th Regt., March 24, 1888, and 1st lieut., and commissary, 12th Regt., Feb. 9, 1891.

At the request of Col. Greene and Lieut.-Col. Dennison, of the 71st N. Y., ex-Captain Waldo Sprague, who so recently left the 7th N. Y. after a long and faithful service, has consented to accept the captaincy of Co. I, 71st N. Y., to which position he was unanimously elected last week. The 71st is to be congratulated in having the services of a good soldier and hustler, such as Capt. Sprague always was and will be.

Mr. Charles Elliott Warren, 12th N. Y., after a service of ten years, has resigned. Mr. Warren joined the Guard in 1883 as a private, 9th Company, 7th N. Y.; served there as secretary of his company and as a non-commissioned officer until 1889, when he was promoted 3d lieutenant, Co. A, 12th Regt.; was soon made 1st lieutenant, and has since served in that capacity, acting at various times as commandant of the company and regimental adjutant. Since the battalion formation, Mr. Warren has been permanently detailed as adjutant, 2d battalion, and instructor of its non-commissioned officers. His action will be a surprise to many. Lieut. Warren was a thorough and painstaking officer and one the regiment can ill-afford to lose.

Troop A, N. Y., Capt. Roe, will act as escort to Governor Flower in the inaugural parade at Washington, D. C., March 4.

Col. Richard Voss died at his home at Nyack, N. Y., Feb. 23. He was 63 years old and formerly a colonel of the 1st New York.

Col. Dowd, 12th N. Y., has ordered drills as follows: 1st Battalion, March 8 and 17; 2d Battalion, March 10 and 20; 3d Battalions, March 14 and 23.

Co. B, 47th N. Y., Capt. W. L. Fish, gave a stag at the armory Feb. 27. The cards of invitation stated there would be a good time and there was. Some 200 guests were present, including Col. Eddy and his staff. There were a number of spirited boxing bouts, comic songs, etc., and a substantial collation. It was the best managed affair the company has given.

Col. Appleton, 7th N. Y., directs the companies of the regiment to assemble at the armory for drill in the school of the battalion as follows: Co. B and F, March 14; B and I, March 16; D and G, March 20; C and K, March 22; A and H, March 24. Each battalion of two companies will be divided for instruction into four commands, and sergeants will be prepared to act as company officers and corporals as company guides.

Col. Appleton, 7th N. Y., directs the companies of the regiment to assemble in fatigue uniform for drill in the school of the battalion at 8 p. m. on the following dates: Co. H and F, March 14; B and I, March 16; D and G, March 20; C and K, March 22; A and H, March 24. Each battalion of two companies will be divided for instruction into four commands and sergeants will act as officers and corporals as company guides.

Adjt.-Gen. E. E. Bradley, of Connecticut, announces that Everett I. Morse, of Hartford, is appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Sherman, deceased. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of January, 1898, based on the drill reports for the month: 1st Regiment, 92.73; 2d Regiment, 97.15; 3d Regiment, 97.15; 4th Regiment, 99.83; Separate Companies—1st, 69.77; 2d, 78.68; Battery A, 65.32.

At the spring games of the 23d N. Y. Athletic Association on April 1, M. F. Sweeney, of the Xavier Athletic Club, will try to beat his own world's record of running high jumping of 6 feet 3 inches, made at the Boston Athletic Club on Saturday evening. Thomas Sherman, who is champion one mile walker of the United States, who is a member of Co. H, will also give an exhibition of his prowess. Another special event will be a 440-yard dash for members of the Cadet Corps only.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CONNECTICUT.

These are unusually pregnant days for the C. N. G. The committee to revise the code, appointed by Gen. Bradley, has done its work thoroughly and, it is understood, in a manner that will prove highly satisfactory to the rank and file. It now remains for the officers and friends of the Guard to constitute themselves a committee of the whole to be present at the hearing before the Committee of the Legislature on Military Affairs and to be faithful in their work till all legislation on the subject is at an end.

The brigade is still patiently awaiting the issue of the new manual on guard duty.

Co. C, 1st Regt., Rockville, is to be the banner company this season, having scored 100 per cent. in attendance twice already.

The various military balls this season have been unusually brilliant affairs, particularly those of K, 4th (Bridgeport); K, 1st (Hartford), and D, 2d (New Haven). So long as the company treasurers are not made to suffer, these balls serve a good purpose.

At the convention of Selectmen in Hartford Tuesday, the Selectman of Canton, a small country town, said he thought the State was supporting more military than necessary. A Committee on Legislation was appointed. Here is something for the military men to bear in mind.

There is a general feeling that the Brigade Officers' Association should meet oftener.

This now in press and will be issued next week.—Ed. JOURNAL.

COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:

March 11.—Review of 23d N. Y., at armory.
March 13.—Competition in signaling, 2d Brigade, N. Y., Signal Corps.
March 17.—Ball of Co. A, 60th N. Y., at Tammany Hall.
March 20.—Review of 9th N. Y.
March 22.—Review of 13th N. Y., at armory.
March 23.—Review and reception, 3d Battery, N. Y.

MILTON, HUGHES & CO.,

Successors to A. T. STEWART & CO.,

GRAND EXPOSITION.

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES

IN

SILKS AND VELVETS.

New Tints and Colorings,

AND THE

Finest Productions of the Looms of Lyons

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

au de Soie, Christalines and Bengalines.

ROTUNDA.

PLEASE SENT ON APPLICATION. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

BROADWAY, 4th Avenue, 9th and 10th Sts., New York.

White Castor Gloves

FOR MILITARY WEAR.
(from the Maker (\$1.75 per pair.)

Wm. T. Jones

DEPOT OF THE CELEBRATED

Favorite KID GLOVES

1105 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

White Castor Wash Gloves. Use cold and white castile soap. Pull in shape tightly damp.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, Feb. 15, 1898. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, March 20, 1898, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New York. Sub-sistence Stores—Viz: Flour, Peas, Coffee, Tea, Sugars, Brooms (whisk), Brushes, Can Openers, Canned Articles, Chamolais Skins, Cheese, Combs, Flavoring Extracts, Gelatine, Ink, Lard, Macaroni, Oil Olive, Paper (Toilet), Pickles, Pipes, Razor Strops, Salt, Sardines, Shoe Strings, Soaps, Spices, Thread, Tobacco, Towels, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture;" for such details see schedule. Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened March 20, 1898, and addressed to the undersigned, THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

A GRAND COMBINATION.

YALE MIXTURE

FOR THE PIPE.

A Delightful Blend of St. James Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand "Pickings."

MARBURG BROS.

W. & J. SLOANE,

CARPETINGS. RUGS.

Linoleums. Oil Cloths.

MATTINGS.

Upholstery Goods.

Lace Curtains.

Drapery Material,

&c., &c.

We have continually in stock full lines of all grades in such variety that satisfactory selections can always be made.

Samples and estimates on request.

Broadway, 18th & 19th Sts., NEW YORK.

EVERY NATIONAL GUARDSMAN NEEDS A COPY OF

French's Interpretations.

Answers to questions on Infantry Drill Regulations, published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, have been corrected by Lieutenant J. T. FRENCH, Jr., 4th Artillery, and are now published under the title of

Revision of Interpretations of Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. Army.

Copies will be sent by mail or express, prepaid, on receipt of price: viz., 25 cents per copy, or \$30.00 per hundred.

Orders should be sent to

JAMES J. CHAPMAN,

915 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.

Or to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

Bennett Building, New York City.

CLARKE'S ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The purity—age and elegant bouquet of Clarke's Pure Rye has won for it the title—

The Finest Whiskey in the World

and places it foremost for medicinal

club and family use. Each package bears

U. S. Chemist's Certificate of purity.

Bottle genuine without trademark U. S. & Co., on label. Price: per Bottle, \$1.50; per

doz. \$15; per Gal. \$1; per 2 gal. \$3.50, securely packed. We

ask a trial order. For sale by all druggists or COLBURN, SIKES & CO., Sole Agents, 53 Ash St., Peoria, Ill.

Such Lovely Rich Cream

is every housewife's verdict upon trying her first can of

HIGHLAND
Evaporated
Cream
UNSWEETENED

An ideal form of rich milk for table, nursery, and cooking use.

Write for our Cook Book and Infants' Food Circular Mailed free.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO., Highland, Ill.

WHIST TRAYS
KALAMAZOO METHOD.

Established 1840.

KEMP, DAY & CO..

Packers and Dealers in

CANNED GOODS

JELLIES, PICKLES,

Preserves, etc.

OUR SPECIAL BRANDS:

THE "BELL," "SILVER SPRAY,"

"GOLDEN ROD," AND "MOHAWK."

116 Wall St. & 73 Hudson St.,

NEW YORK.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—
Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Leut. Werner Bruns, of Co. F, 4th Regt., N. G. N. J., has been commissioned as judge advocate with the rank of captain on Col. Abernethy's staff.

Brig. Gen. Joshua M. Varian, nominated by Gov. Flower to be Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance, was confirmed by the Senate Feb. 27. Gen. Varian has filled this office very satisfactorily since Jan. 1, 1886. He has been connected with the Guard in various grades since Dec. 15, 1861.

Adjt.-Gen. Porter, of New York, under date of Feb. 27, among other things publishes the following for the information and guidance of all concerned: Brevets.—A brevet commission in the U. S. Military Service is regarded as ceasing to have any force or effect, when the commission upon which the brevet is based ceases to exist. Many officers received brevet commissions after resignation from the service, and Section 1226, R. S., provides that—"All officers who have served during the rebellion as volunteers in the Army of the United States, and have been honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and, upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commissions in the volunteer service. The highest volunteer rank which has been held by officers of the Regular Army shall be entered, with their names, respectively, upon the Army Register. But these privileges shall not entitle any officer to command, pay or emoluments." An officer who resigns or is discharged from the service is held to relinquish at the same time whatever brevet commission he may hold in the Army, and in the event of his reappearance to the Army his brevet rank formerly held is not thereby revived. Discharges of Enlisted Men.—M. C. 49 provides that men whose discharge is asked for without their consent shall have an opportunity to be heard in explanation and defence. This may practically result in a quasi court of inquiry, and it is, therefore, necessary that the reason or cause on which the application is based, should be set forth in detail, giving dates and full description of offence. The general charge for the good of the service or for being absent without leave over six months, etc., is too indefinite under the circumstances. Field Officers.—The general custom in the United States Military Service has been to regard all commissioned officers holding the clearly defined rank of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel as coming under the designation of field officers. Quarterly Returns.—Commanding officers of companies, etc., are required to render a quarterly return to the next superior headquarters not later than the fifth day after the close of the quarter, and this return must be accompanied by the enlistment papers of the men enlisted during the quarter, provided they have not already been forwarded with the requisition for State service uniform, in which case it should be so stated on the return. There is, however, no reason why a company commander should not render this return on the day the quarter closes or after the last drill in the quarter. Battalion and regimental commanders must render this return not later than the tenth day and brigade commanders not later than the fifteenth day after the close of the quarter. It will be seen that it is absolutely necessary for company commanders not only to be prompt with their returns, but also that the latter be made correctly; a little attention and foresight paid to this by company commanders will enable them to save themselves and others annoyance and trouble. Report of Adjutant General for the Year 1897.—This report was destroyed by fire in the public printer's office. It is expected, however, that in course of time it will be reprinted and issued. State Service Uniform.—The articles issued under the designation "State service uniform" are: The uniform coat, trousers, helmet and cap. New men are frequently fitted with coats, helmets and even caps of men dropped or discharged, and this course should be pursued whenever practicable. In lieu of articles of the uniform issued as indicated, any other articles of the State service uniform, or blouses or overcoats, may be drawn and such requisition (Form 21) will be approved.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. N. B.—You stand No. 6 on the Commissary Sergeant list.

Leighton.—The appointees would be required to report at the Naval Academy June 15, 1893.

A.—Col. D. Lamont, when in Washington, D. C., attended the Presbyterian Church, corner 4th and C Streets, N. W.

G. F. S. asks when the next vacancy for the Naval Academy will occur in the 8th District of Indiana. Ans.—It is now vacant.

Subscriber.—Under the act of Jan. 28, 1893, the post trader mentioned can retain his position until his term expires, and no longer.

F. C.—The address of Capt. D. F. Callinan, U. S. Army, retired, formerly of the 1st Infantry, is 978 East Long street, Columbus, Ohio.

D. F.—Will you kindly tell me through your columns what districts of Massachusetts under the new division will be vacant at West Point in 1894 for appointment this June? Ans.—None unless failures occur among those already appointed.

Acheha.—If you enlisted as a single man, but was at the time actually a married man, then it would seem to be a case of fraudulent enlistment, which offence is now triable by Court-martial.

C. C. H.—Apply through your company commander to be discharged from the Service, with a view to enter the Soldiers' Home. Better consult your company commander before you write, and take his advice.

W. O. asks: If a man is tried by G. O. M., pleads guilty, submits, and is permitted to swear to a written statement, which is accepted by the court and accompanies the proceedings—are not the entire proceedings illegal? Ans.—No.

A Subscriber.—If you will state your present age we can better answer your question as to your chances for appointment as ordnance sergeant, U. S. Army. If you are not over 45 your chances seem good, if you possess the necessary qualifications.

J. F. asks: A fire breaks out near guard house. B maintains that sentinel posted there cries out: "Fire No. 1." D that the sentinel posted there simply calls the corporal of the guard and reports fact to him. Which is right? Ans.—D is right. Par. 213, Kennon's Manual, is specific on the subject.

W. T. D. asks: Will you please inform me how many vacancies will there probably be next year among cadets at West Point for the President to fill, and will not such appointments be made this year? Ans.—President Cleveland will have the appointment of one cadet-at-large to West Point this year for admission next year.

A Cadet asks: When will there be a vacancy at the Military Academy for Essex County, N. J., in the region of Newark, and when will there be one in the Naval Academy? Ans.—4th District, embracing part of Essex Co., near Newark, is now vacant to Naval Academy. The same district for Military Academy will be vacant 1896.

A. W. F. asks: Who represents the 1st District of Michigan at West Point, and if we have one, when does he graduate? When do the graduation exercises come off, and when do the cadets go into camp? Has the Hon. J. Lorain Chipman made any appointments since elected? Ans.—Congressman Chipman has made one appointment from the 1st Michigan District to the Military Academy. The cadet will graduate in 1896. The graduating exercises are early in June, and the cadets go into camp immediately after.

H. asks: A. R. 1367 gives fresh beef as one of the component parts of the ration and A. R. 1403 authorizes the Subsistence Department "to provide for sales to officers and enlisted men articles composing the ration." What authority has the beef contractor at a post to charge married enlisted men and companies a higher price than the contract for all beef that is issued by him in excess of amount covered by the ration allowance? Ans.—He must charge the contract price for the quality and cuts provided for in the contract, but if choice cuts are desired he would be justified in charging extra.

Information asks: Cos. A and B, N. G., who have quarters in the same city, but both being separate companies attached to a brigade, join for a drill or parade. The captain of Co. A, being the senior, takes command of the two companies and his 1st lieutenant in command of Co. A and the captain of Co. B in charge of his own company. The captain of Co. A claims that he is only temporarily absent from his command and, therefore, his company should have the right of line, but the captain of Co. B claims that the captain of Co. A is absent from his command when he assumes to take charge of both companies. "Companies are posted in line according to the relative rank of the officer present in command of them."—D. R. The D. R. further says: "A company whose captain is absent for a few days only, or is in command of the battalion, retains its place according to his rank, unless otherwise directed." I claim that Co. B should have the right of line on all joint parades of both companies as on all occasions of parade and drill of Cos. A and B as a battalion, there being no regular battalion commander, the captain of Co. A has the position of battalion commander and his 1st lieutenant the command of Co. A and the captain of Co. B in command of his own company. Am I right? Ans.—This question is settled by Par. 253, Drill Regulations, which provides, as quoted in the question, that—"A company whose captain is absent for a few days only, or is in command of the battalion, retains his place according to his rank, unless otherwise directed."

BUCYRUS STEAM SHOVEL AND DREDGE CO.

The new works of the Bucyrus Steam Shovel and Dredge Company at South Milwaukee, Wis., are about ready for occupancy and expect to start up in about a week. This plant will be the finest of its kind in the country, and for its size, the best to be found anywhere. Owing to the large business done by the company, the works at Bucyrus have been decidedly cramped for some time. The change to be made will give ample accommodation. The new

location is in every way a most advantageous one for the construction of a business such as that in which the Bucyrus Steam Shovel and Dredge Company is engaged, and there will be plenty of room to increase the capacity of the works when this again becomes desirable. Regarding business done during the past year, the company writes: "We have never been so full of work as at the present time; we have over \$200,000 worth of unfilled orders on our books, and more coming in constantly. Our bid to the Government for a large suction dredge, for use on the Mississippi, Red and Atchafalaya rivers, under Capt. John Millie stationed at New Orleans, has just been accepted by the War Department, and we are commencing to build. The contract price was \$39,500 and the dredge will be very complete. Our design was original, and our bid was accepted on its merits, though it so happened that we were the lowest bidder." Recently completed orders of the Bucyrus Steam Shovel and Dredge Company comprise a large combination dredge for the Plant Investment Company at Fort Tampa, Fla., which will cost about \$80,000, and a large number of other dredges of various types, besides their regular steam shovel work, which is always large.

A TOBACCO STINKING BREATH

is not nice to carry around with you. If you are tired and want the means of an immediate release, get a box of NO. 10-BAC the harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. Sold at Drug Stores. Book called, "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," tells all about it; mailed free. Write to-day.

Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Box 937, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

BIRTHS.

SMITH.—At Fort Custer, Mont., Feb. 22, to the wife of Lieutenant Wm. H. Smith, Adjutant, 10th Cavalry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

KUHN-PARKER.—At Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., Feb. 27, Lieutenant JOSEPH E. KUHN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, retired, to Miss CAROLINE PARKER, daughter of Major Richard C. Parker, U. S. Army, retired.

POPE-ATWOOD.—At Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 13, Mr. JOHN P. POPE, son of Major P. C. Pope, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss GRACE RUSSELL ATWOOD.

WILLIAMSON-JOHNSTON.—At Portland, Oregon, Feb. 1, Lieutenant GEORGE MCKNIGHT WILLIAMSON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss BESSIE NEELE JOHNSTON, daughter of Colonel Wm. H. Johnston, U. S. Army, retired.

DIED.

BARNEY.—At Stone Ridge, N. Y., Feb. 26, EMILY ACTON BARNEY, niece of the late Captain James King, 12th U. S. Infantry.

Faithful! Aye, faithful unto death—
Through happiness, sorrow and sickness,
In success and failure—
Ever the same—Loving and Faithful.

BRADEN.—At Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 24, Mr. CASPER BRADEN, father of Lieutenant Charles Braden, U. S. Army, retired.

CLARKE.—Entered into eternal rest, at Fort Wayne, Mich., March 1, MARY A., beloved wife of Hospital Steward I. C. Clark, U. S. Army, aged 26 years.

GALBRAITH.—At 65 W. 59th street, N. Y. City, Feb. 22, of pneumonia, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH WOODS GALBRAITH, mother of Lieutenant W. W. Galbraith, 5th Artillery. Interment at Carlisle, Pa.

GIBSON.—At Freyburg, Mo., Feb. 11, Lieut.-Colonel AUGUSTUS A. GIBSON, U. S. Army, retired.

KELLOGG.—Suddenly, in Chicago, Feb. 20, at 11.40 P. M., at the home of his parents, 1273 West Congress street, CLAYTON ROMEY, son of Donald and Lillian Kellogg, and grandson of Colonel and Mrs. E. R. Kellogg. Burial at Norwalk, Ohio.

KROUTINGER.—At Rustic, Idaho, Feb. 17, Captain ADOLPH W. KROUTINGER, U. S. Army, retired.

MYER.—At London, Eng., Feb. 19, CATHERINE W. MYER, widow of General Albert J. Myer, U. S. Army.

RAINE.—At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 25, Colonel FREDERICK RAINE, late Consul-General to Berlin, and also the founder, editor and proprietor of the German Correspondent. Col. Raine was the uncle of Mrs. Lowry, wife of Lieutenant O. W. Lowry, U. S. N., now on duty at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.



The Tariff

Has not raised the price on

Blackwell's Bull Durham

Smoking Tobacco.

There are many other brands, each represented by some interested person to be "just as good as the BULL DURHAM." They are not; but like all counterfeits, they each lack the peculiar and attractive qualities of the genuine.

**BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM TOBACCO CO.
DURHAM, N. C.**



We attach this tag to every bag of BULL DURHAM for the protection of the smoker.

Finney Bros

HIGH CLASS BRAND.

"LATEST ENGLISH"

CIGARETTES.

A Perfect Smoke.

The Hoffman House
BOUQUET CIGAR

SMOKED BY CONNOISSEURS.

On Sale at all Popular Clubs, Cafes, Hotels, AND DEALERS GENERALLY.

FOSTER, HILSON CO., Makers,
Cor. 39th St. and First Ave., New York.

P.S.—If your dealer does not keep them, order direct of us.

"PHILIP H. SHERIDAN," Command No. 1 Div. of N. Y. "U. S. Regular Army and Navy Veterans," meets at 70 East 4th St., N. Y. City, first and third Sundays at 3 P. M. All Ex-Regulars invited. Initiation, \$5.00.

KEEP Leather new with Vacuum Leather Oil, 25c, and your money back if you want it.

Patent lambskin-with-wool on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.



FOR HARNESS, BUGGY TOPS, SADDLERY Fly Nets, Travelling Bags, Military Equipments, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, which will not peel or crack off, amut or crack by handling. Sold by All Harness Makers.

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year,"
When from domestic scenes a man
Will quickly disappear;
For lo! around his humble home
Housecleaning waxeth rife,
And brooms, and mops and kindred
Absorb his wedded wife; (things
But he'll return at eventide
And sweetly smile we trust,
If in her work his busy spouse
Will use Fairbank's GOLD DUST.



GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

Makes radical change in a household by making work easier,
shorter and less expensive. Try it in yours. Sold everywhere.

4 lbs. for 25 cents.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO,
St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal.

Johannis.

"THE KING OF NATURAL TABLE WATERS.

"Johannis is unrivalled."—London Medical Annual.

"Of exceptional purity and excellence. It mixes well with Wines and Spirits, the
peculiar softness, which its natural gas lends to the taste, rendering it admirably adapted
for the purpose."—London Lancet.

"Its Natural Carbonic gas imparts it most refreshing and tonic properties. As a
Table water it is unsurpassed."—London Hospital Gazette.

At all leading Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafes.

PASTEUR : GERM PROOF : WATER FILTERS

I have tested the Pasteur-Chamberland Filter by bacteriological methods and find it to
be germ proof. I believe it to be the most reliable filter for the removal of disease germs
from drinking water which has been invented.—GEO. M. STERNBERG, Maj. and Surg. U.S.A.

The "Tourist" Style will be found a valuable acquisition to the Campaign outfit of any
Officer of the ARMY AND NAVY.

Letters Patent of the United States covering any germ-proof filtering medium of un-
glazed porcelain have been granted to Chas. Chamberland, of Paris, France. The under-
signed being the sole licensee for this country, warns all infringers, whether makers, sellers
or users, to respect our rights under penalty of prosecution. Write us for Catalogue and
prices. Discounts to dealers only.

THE PASTEUR-CHAMBERLAND FILTER CO. Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A.

Sole Licensees for the United States, Canada and Mexico.

R. C. ANDERSON, Manager Eastern Dept., No. 4 West 23rd St., N. Y. City.

BUCYRUS STEAM SHOVEL & DREDGE CO.

STEAM DREDGES

FOR
ENGINEERS, CONTRACT WORK,
HARBOR AND RIVER USES,
CANALS, SLIPS, ETC.
BUCYRUS, OHIO.

UNION IRON WORKS,

Ship and Engine Builders,

San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Penna.,
Well known to Army Officers for the past 15 years
UNIFORMS.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

A little book containing
useful information about
Drugs and Toilet Articles,
their uses and prices, will
be sent FREE upon appli-
cation.

Goods shipped to all parts
of the world.

MERTZ'S MODERN PHARMACY.

11th and F Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEN WANTED—Ordinance Office, War
Department, U. S. A.—Men to enlist in
the Ordnance Department are desired at
Alexandria Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.; Augusta
Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal,
Columbia, Tenn.; Frankford Arsenal, Phila-
delphia, Pa.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana-
polis, Ind.; Springfield Armory, Springfield,
Mass.; Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.;
St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks,
Mo.; Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.;
Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook,
N. J. Soldiers having good discharges pre-
ferred. Apply direct, in person or by mail,
to the Commanding Officers of the Arsenal.

OUR "TRUE APOLLO RING"

is the thinnest ground Razor made, and needs
but little stropping. If you want to
own and use the best Razor it is
possible to make, send us
an order for this one
at \$2.00.

We carry a great variety of Razors, but have selected
this one as the most desirable we or any one can offer.
This is a ROYAL RAZOR, please us.
Sent by mail. Postage paid.

ALLING & LODGE, MADISON, IND.

Orders received by mail from members of
the Army and Navy for Razors will receive
special attention in selecting, and will be
sent registered, thus insuring against loss
when parties mention the ARMY AND NAVY
JOURNAL in ordering.

THE SHURLY CO., 56 RANDOLPH
ST., Central Music Hall, CHICAGO.
WATCHMAKERS & MANUFACTURING
JEWELERS, Watches, Diamonds, Solid
Silver, Plated Ware, Jewelry, etc. Army and
Society Badges. Watch repairing & Diamond
setting a specialty. Goods sent on approval

HIRE'S ROOT BEER. All good and always
good. Hires, Hires, Hires.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWTON (N. J.) INSTITUTE.—D. L. & W.
R.R. 40th yr. 500ft. elev. A BOYS HOME
SCHOOL.—EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.—
Eng. Com. Class. Sci., Art, Music. Heated
Puncheon Bath, 20,000 gals. Gymnasium, Bow-
ling Alleys, Acres of Playground, Mounted
Drill. Beautiful Saddle Ponies. Capt. J.
WILSON, A.M. (1st Mo. Cav. Vols.) Principal.

HOTELS.

Grand Hotel.—Broadway & 31st St., N. Y.
Special rates to Army and Navy Officers.
European plan. H. Milford Smith & Son, Pra.

HOTEL DELAWARE; CHICAGO,

Cor. COTTAGE GROVE AVE. AND 64TH ST.
Accommodations secured in advance.
First Class "EUROPEAN."

"Only five minutes from World's Fair."
Respectfully solicits Army and Navy patron-
age. Rates moderate.
W. M. N. PELOUZE, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.

Directly opposite Wall St. N. Y. 4 minutes'
walk from Wall St. or Fulton St. Ferry and
the Bridge. Reasonable rates. Select family
and transient hotel, 200 rooms.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

New Hotel Lafayette PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS
American Plan, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4—Baths Ext.
European Plan, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2—Baths Extra
L. U. MALBY.

THE EBBITT, WASHINGTON, D. C. ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS, EIGHT IRON FIRE ESCAPES. BURCH & GIBBS - Managers

HOTEL NORMANDIE.
Broadway and 35th Street, New York.
European Plan with Superior Restaurant
Hotel first class and Absolutely Fire Proof.
Special attention to Army and Navy Officers.

EARLE'S HOTEL.
Cor. Canal and Centre Streets, New York.
American Plan. \$2.50 per day.
Downtown headquarters for Army & Navy.
European Plan, \$1.00 and upwards.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Normandie (near Seabright), New Jersey
Fronting on the Ocean and River.
Open from June to September 15th.
Seaside headquarters for Army and Navy
FERDINAND P. EARLE, Owner & Prop.

Hotel Metropole GREEN & PUTNEY
Proprietors.

Broadway, Seventh avenue, Forty first and
Forty-second streets, New York City. Three
blocks west Grand Central Depot, from which
cars run direct. One block from Sixth Ave-
nue Elevated. Convenient to all excursion
routes. Broadway, Seventh avenue, Forty-
second street and Boulevard cars pass the
door. Baggage free from apt to Grand Cen-
tral or West Shore depots. EUROPEAN Plan
only. Absolutely FIREPROOF. Cleanest and
best ventilated hotel in New York.

IMPROVEMENT THE ORDER OF THE AGE.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.
has just received from the U. S. War Dept.,
Washington, an order for 150 machines, the
largest order ever given for typewriters by any
government or corporation. This decision was
based upon the many improvements and the
superior mechanical excellence of the Smith
Premier over all other typewriters.

THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.,
Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

BRANCH OFFICES.—New York, N. Y., 230 and
25 Broadway; Philadelphia, Pa., 335 Chestnut St.;
Chicago, Ill., 154 Monroe St.; Omaha, Neb., 1609
Fremont St.; Pittsburgh, Pa., 214 Wood St.; Cin-
cinnati, Ohio, 199 Walnut St.; St. Louis, Mo., 20
N. 7th St.; Denver, Colo., 1627 Champa St.; Balt-
more, Md., 11 E. Baltimore St.; Buffalo, N. Y.,
21 Niagara St.; Rochester, N. Y., 410 Powers
Bldg.; Detroit, Mich., 101 Griswold St.; St. Paul,
Minn., Chamber Commerce Building; Boston,
Mass., 25 Bechoff St.; Minneapolis, Minn.



F. J. KALDENBERG CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Meerschaum and French Briar Pipes

and all kinds of SMOKERS' ARTICLES, WALKING STICKS, etc. Special attention given
to order work, and repairing. Send for our Illustrated Price List.
P. S. All Genuine French Briars of our make are stamped F. J. K. in a Sunbeam.
211-229 EAST 33rd STREET, NEW YORK.

PER CENT.

Investors upon farm loans I know are
Most of the loans I am making now
for a smaller amount of loans
which the interest has always been paid
for the past five years. If you
use good loans placed personally by a
agent, write to

C. C. FLETCHER,
Aberdeen, South Dakota.

SEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.



Fresh! Pure!!! Delicious!!!
BONBONS and CHOCOLATES
Novelties in Fancy Baskets & Bonbonnières
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

863 BROADWAY, bet. 17th & 18th Sts.
180 Broadway, cor. Liberty St.
21 West 42d Street, near 5th Ave. } New York.

CANDIES carefully packed and shipped to all parts
of the country, by mail or express.
USE OUR COCOA AND CHOCOLATES
FOR EATING AND DRINKING.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

McINNES' ENGLISH

PATENT METALLIC COMPOSITION
AND "PROTECTIVE COATING" FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.
In use by all the Principal Lines of European and American Steamers and Steam Yachts.
It is the "fastest" coating for Ships or Yachts.

GEORGE N. GARDINER, Sole Agent for the U. S.
Telephone Call, 3070 Cortlandt. 53 SOUTH ST., NEW YORK.

CORRUGATED FURNACES

FOR MARINE AND LAND BOILERS



OVER 100,000 SOLD.
THE PARAGON PAT. FOLDING COIN PURSE.

The most roomy and least bulky purse made.
Ask your dealer for it, or I will send you sample at following prices, post-paid:

	Morocco.	Calf.	Seal.
No. 5x holds \$4.00 in silver....	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.75
" 4x " 6.00 "40	.75	1.00
" 3x " 10.00 "50	.90	1.25
" 2x " 15.00 "65	1.25	1.75

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, JAMES S. TOPHAM,
1231 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Please mention ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

* PAT. DEC. 30, '90

PAT. DEC. 30, '90

JOHN PATTERSON & CO.,
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 25 and 27 West 26th Street.
NEW YORK,
Successor to HOWARD ACKERMAN
UNIFORMS.

The Pratt and Whitney Comp'y,
Manufacturers of

THE PRATT AND WHITNEY MACHINE GUN.
IMPROVED GARDNER; plants of machinery for Armories Sewing Machine Factories and every description of machine tools including small tools and fixtures for general work. Special machines and tools made to order. Catalogues sent on application.
HARTFORD, CONN. U. S. A.



TAKES THE FIRST PRIZE.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Will furnish the Beer for the World's Fair.

From the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, Jan. 12, 1893.
The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association has been awarded the contract to furnish the beer for the Columbian Casino Restaurant at the World's Fair this year. This is not only a great triumph for the Anheuser-Busch Association, but for St. Louis as well.

NEW YORK DEPOT—O. MEYER & CO.,
105 Broad St.



SEAL OF North Carolina PLUG-CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

The undisputed leader of Plug-cut Smoking Tobacco throughout the world.

The Finest Sun-Cured Tobacco Grown in North Carolina.

Granville County, North Carolina, is universally noted for the sweet, superior-flavored leaf produced there. When sun-cured this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves with age, and by storing the sun-cured Granville County leaf for several years, we obtain the superior tobacco used in this celebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and makes a cool, delicious smoke which will not bite the tongue.

Beware of imitations. The original bears our firm's name.

Packed in patent canvas pouches, conveniently shaped for the pocket, as well as in the old style packages.

MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

G. W. SIMMONS & CO.

Oak Hall;

32 and 34 North Street,

BOSTON, MAS.

Uniforms for Officers (Army and Navy) made to order. Military capes, overcoats, dress coats, trousers, fatigue coats, mackintoshes. Leading styles for Civilian Dress. Military Equipments, Flags.

Made in sizes from 28 in. to 60 in. diameter, with flanged or plain ends.

THE CONTINENTAL IRON WORKS,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.
Assets, Dec. 31, '91 \$22,018,826.95
Liabilities, - - 19,832,985.22

\$2,185,841.73

Officers of the Army and Navy insured without extra premium except when engaged in actual warfare. An extra premium not paid at the assumption of the war risk does not invalidate the policy but simply becomes a lien upon it.

Liberty of residence and travel, on service in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash surrender and paid-up insurance values to which the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts Statute.

LIFE RATE ENDOWMENT Policies are issued at the old life rate premium.

Annual Cash distributions are paid upon all policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any agent on application to the Company's Office.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

JOS. M. GIBBENS, Vice Pres.

E. F. TRULL, Secretary.

WM. R. TURNER, Asst. Sec.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
MILITARY GOODS,

EQUIPMENTS FOR
OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY, NATIONAL GUARD, Etc.
No. 48 Maiden Lane, New York.

BOYLAN MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

Successor to W. C. BOYLAN.

MILITARY CLOTHIERS,

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS,
No. 34 Howard Street, New York.

THE PETTIBONE MFG CO., CINN., OHIO,
WILL FURNISH THE
NEW REGULATION BLOUSE.

—MADE FROM—



Finest Quality All-Wool Cloths,
COLOR GUARANTEED,

Made & finished by skilled operatives only

At PRICES RANGING FROM \$12 to \$30.

Send for copy of officers' new illustrated Catalogue and Samples FREE. Address

THE PETTIBONE MFG COMPANY,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Best, Most Enterprising and Progressive Military House in America.



Gentlemen:
WE MAKE FINE
MILITARY CLOTHING,
HEADWEAR, SWORDS, AND ALL
Equipments

FOR
Army, National Guard,
AND ALL UNIFORMED ASSOCIATIONS.

Also all goods used by
SECRET SOCIETIES.

We shall deem it a privilege to name you prices.

G. F. FOSTER, SON & CO.,
(Established 1837.)

173 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

POWDER.

(Orange Mills) Established, 1850

Orange Rifle,

Orange Lightning,

Orange Ducking,

Orange Special

Military, Mining, and Blasting Powder

Electric Blasting Apparatus

Manufactured and for Sale by

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO

29 Murray Street, New York

Agencies and Magazines in all parts of the country.

Send postal card for illustrated descriptive pamphlet, showing size of grains of Powder

Mailed FREE.



From Cow to Cup

The nutritious portions of clear, lean beef are transformed by the famous Cudahy process, into the condensed essence of strength.

Rex Brand

Cudahy's

Extract of Beef

Is carefully prepared in 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. jars—delicious

—aromatic—convenient.

Ask your grocer for "Rex Brand"—insist on getting it too.

The Cudahy Packing Co., So. Omaha, Neb.

The "STAR VENTILATOR"



Foundries, Breweries, also Churches, School-houses, Theatres—in fact all kinds of buildings, none equal the "Star."

A cheap Ventilator which will not do the work required, is costly at any price; our claim for Superiority of the "Star" Ventilator is based on Merit only—believing the first cost to be a secondary consideration.

Send for a copy of our little book on Ventilation.

MERCHANT & CO.

Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, London.

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

30 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Address R. W. TANSILL CO., N.Y. CITY.